The Pyongyang Times

No. 45 (132) THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Premier Kim Il Sung among schoolgirls

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to Comrade **L.I. Brezhnev**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Comrade **N. V. Podgorny**, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; and Comrade **A. N. Kosygin**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., in connection with the soft landing of the Soviet interplanetary station "Venus-4" on the surface of Venus.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, sent on October 31 a telegram of greetings to **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the National Revolutionary Council of Algeria and Prime Minister of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria, on the 13th anniversary of the start of revolution, the national day of the Algerian people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., received a telegram from Comrade **Walter Ulbricht**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and President of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, Comrade **Willi Stoph**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Comrade Professor and Dr. **Johannes Dieckmann**, President of the People's Chamber of the GDR; and Comrade Professor and Dr. **Erich Correns**, Chairman of the National Council of the German Democratic National Front, in reply to their telegram of greetings sent on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from **Milton Obote**, President of the Republic of Uganda, in reply to his telegram greeting the 5th anniversary of the independence of Uganda.

✦ **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet, received a telegram from **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, in reply to his telegram greeting the 19th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic.

Registration of Candidates For Supreme People's Assembly Wound Up

The registration of candidates for the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., has been wound up on October 31 at the election committees of constituencies across the country.

Since the registration of Comirade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, at the Songrim Constituency on October 29 as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, the election committees of the 457 constituencies throughout the country for the election of deputies to the SPA have all examined by October 31 if the candidates were correctly nominated and if the letters of acceptance of the candidates for deputies nominated were in good order, and decided to register all of them as candidates for deputies.

Support to Struggle of Korean People for Reunification of Country

Cambodia-Mauritania Joint Statement Says

According to a report from Phnom Penh, a Cambodia-Mauritania joint statement issued in Phnom Penh on October 29 in connection with the visit to Cambodia of Moktar Ould Daddah, President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, expressed full support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its struggle for the reunification of the country without any outside interference and demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and the dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea."

Speaking at a banquet of welcome given by Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Mauritanian President Moktar Ould Daddah said that the Korean people can shape their own destiny without any outside interference. **(KCNA)**

A mass rally was held in Pyongyang on November 1 denouncing the scheme of the Japanese authorities to disrupt the repatriation operation and demanding the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

Repatriation Agreement Should Be Renewed Unconditionally

Mass Rally in Pyongyang Demands Resumption of Korea-Japan Red Cross Talks

Ryang Woo Ok, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, addressed the meeting. He indignantly condemned the reactionary Sato government of Japan for bringing to an abrupt halt the bilateral talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross societies which were convened for the unamended renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan and also for persistently seeking to annul the agreement and wilfully disrupting the repatriation operation.

Today the Korean nationals in Japan, he said, are longing for their daily prospering socialist homeland, feeling close the benevolent hand stretched to them by their homeland and their Leader, drawing inexhaustible strength and fresh courage from it; and they are living in the foreign land with a sense of high honour and pride of being citizens of the Republic.

This is a boundless honour and happiness the Korean nationals in Japan are enjoying thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, iron-willed commander and the great leader of the Korean people, who fought devotedly for the restoration of the country and liberation of the nation for 15 odd years in the past and has always led our people to victory and glory, he stressed.

For this reason, the entire Korean nationals in Japan hold in boundless esteem Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and are filled with a burning determination to be always devoted to the Leader.

With no hesitation, he declared, can the Japanese authorities hold in check the flaming desire and demand of the Korean nationals in Japan to return to their homeland.

The reactionary Sato government of Japan ever more openly pursued a hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea following the conclusion of the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty," hurling vituperative slanders at our Republic, and stepped up war machinations to hamstring the repatriation operation, the speaker pointed out, and branded this as a treacherous act of ignoring and trampling upon the requirements of humanitarianism and international law and international practice.

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Kim Il Sung's Treatise

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Is Calling Forth Great Repercussions Among World's People

ANTI-IMPERIALIST, ANTI-U.S. JOINT FRONT SHOULD BE FORMED AS EXPOUNDED BY PREMIER KIM IL SUNG

Algeria

Mouloud Oumeziane, Secretary General of the Trade Union Federation of Algeria, issued a statement on October 3, in which he quoted from the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the words: "The peace-loving people of the whole world are in duty bound to give all forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people are entitled to receive it."

He said: As expounded in the treatise, an anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint front should be formed and a co-ordinated step be taken for supporting the Vietnamese people in the war of resistance for national salvation and thwarting the aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung correctly reflects the present international political situation, particularly the current political situation in Asia, Africa and Latin America where the anti-imperialist struggle is raging.

Imperialism today is carrying on subversive activities on the one hand, and instigating the reactionaries on the other, for the overthrow of the progressive and revolutionary system.

The United States is waging a war of aggression in Vietnam and driving for a new war, occupying the southern part of Korea. The frenzy of imperialism is a menace to world peace.

Quoting Comrade Kim Il Sung's words that "It is necessary to form a broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism thoroughly, and administer blows to it by united strength everywhere it is engaged in aggression," he pointed out: All the progressive forces and revolutionary movements in the world can finally overthrow imperialism only when they form an anti-imperialist joint front. Imperialism is engrossed in subversive machinations to prevent the formation of this front at any cost.

The people who love freedom should frustrate this attempt of the imperialists.

PREMIER KIM IL SUNG'S TREATISE IS IDEOLOGICAL INSPIRATION TO ALL ANTI-IMPERIALIST FIGHTERS

Mali

I was deeply impressed by the treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, published in the first issue of the Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, said **Mahamane Alassane Haidara,** President of the Malian National Assembly, in his recent statement in Bamako. He added: The treatise is unthinkable without Premier Kim Il Sung's revolutionary virtues and the stand held fast to by Korea under the present international situation.

Saying that Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise is a powerful source of ideological inspiration to all fighters striving for freedom and social justice against the desperate stratagem of the imperialists for restoring their shaking foothold and unstable privileges, he emphasized:

The Malian people highly appraise the correct analyses of the present international situation by Premier Kim Il Sung, courageous and indomitable fighter and great fighter for socialism and proletarian internationalism.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea prospering under the leadership of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea is an example for the peoples fighting to achieve independence and build a socialist society, he said. Particularly, he referred to the fact that the Workers' Party of Korea has solidly united the people of all strata around it.

After reading the celebrated treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung, the Malian people came to have a better understanding of the firm will of the Korean people for united action against imperialism, the common enemy, he noted, and he went on: It is the first and foremost task for the Malian people, too, to cement the unity of the nation, realise the African unity and strengthen the anti-imperialist united action.

The Malian people warmly hail Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise correctly reflecting their desire to strengthen the anti-imperialist struggle.

He quoted Comrade Kim Il Sung's words: "The difference in social systems and political ideals should never be an obstacle to the joint struggle and concerted action against U.S. imperialism."

I once again express respect for Premier Kim Il Sung who taught the people the tasks confronting the revolution in Asia, Africa and Latin America, he said in conclusion.

THE TREATISE IS PRICELESS PAPER EDUCATING FIGHTING PEOPLE OF THREE CONTINENTS

Dominica

Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" is a priceless document educating the fighting peoples of the three continents, emphasized **Eugenio Perez,** Representative of the "June 14 Revolutionary Movement" of Dominica in Havana.

Such priceless document could be put forth only by Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly guiding the Korean people who have accumulated rich experience in the struggle against imperialism and won great victory in the struggle for socialism and the struggle for reunifying out U.S. imperialism and reunifying the country.

In a statement published recently, Eugenio Perez said that he was deeply impressed after reading Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise. He continued: "It is very gratifying that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, published a treatise on the question of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, a matter of greatest concern under the present situation, in the first issue of the Tri-Continental, the theoretical organ of the Organisation of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"This treatise is a historic document giving great inspiration and confidence to all peoples fighting against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, especially to the peoples of Latin America and us Dominican people and a document correctly laying down the strategy and tactics for the world revolutionary movement.

"I firmly believe that the treatise of Comrade Kim Il Sung, an outstanding leader of the world revolution and the great leader of the Korean people, has boundlessly stirred us Latin American revolutionaries and will make a great contribution to the struggle of all peoples fighting against imperialist aggression and menace."

He declared that as Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise was written in a clear-cut and plain language, it is very easy for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples to understand it. The entire people of the world should be given this treatise to read.

People's Power—Banner of Freedom and Happiness of All Korean People

The Korean people are now redoubling their efforts for another great revolutionary upsurge to greet with high political enthusiasm and great achievements in labour the auspicious national events—the elections to the Supreme People's Assembly and local people's assemblies at all levels of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean people, who have traversed a glorious path of struggle attended with victories, enjoying genuine freedom and happiness under the care of the people's power led by the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, are filled with a determination to further fortify the people's power and demonstrate the indestructible unity of the Party and the people through the forthcoming elections to the organs of state power.

Our people's power is a powerful weapon for our revolution and the banner of freedom and happiness of all the Korean people. With the establishment of the people's power, the working class and labouring people of our country became the true masters of the political power for the first time in their history and set about creating a new history of their own and displaying great revolutionary zeal and creative activeness in revolution and construction.

Our people's power has inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions established in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and is a great revolutionary gain won by our people through a hard-fought, heroic struggle for the freedom and independence of the country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The Korean people fought long and valiantly for national independence and liberation, for their sovereign power. In the grimmest period of Japanese imperialist rule the Communists and the patriotic people of Korea waged a 15-year long heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle solely for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom of the people, braving all kinds of indescribable hardships and tribulations... Our people's power has inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions of the Communists and other patriotic people of Korea and is a great gain which they won by a hard struggle under the leadership of our Party."

Under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerrillas had fought, shedding blood, with arms in their hands over a long period of time for the sole purpose of restoring the lost country and establishing a genuine state power of the people that guarantees freedom and happiness to the working people including the workers and peasants.

Already at the time of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding fast to the position of independence and the principle of self-reliance, set forth a clear-cut revolutionary line and Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics for the victory of the Korean revolution and led the Korean revolution consistently along the road of victory, taking the destiny of the country and the nation upon himself and overcoming all difficulties for himself.

Taking into consideration the fact that our country was then a colonial semi-feudal society, Premier Kim Il Sung defined the character of the Korean revolution as anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and, accordingly, made it clear that the sovereign power to be won by the Korean people should be a people's government based on a united front embracing broad sections of people opposing Japanese imperialism, on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

The correctness of the line of establishing a people's government outlined by Premier Kim Il Sung was substantiated by the practical experience at the guerrilla bases—the liberated areas. This line was further enriched later in the Ten-point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland worked out by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It is stipulated in the Programme: "To overthrow the rule of the Japanese imperialist robbers and establish a genuine government of the Korean people by forming a broad anti-Japanese united front through the general mobilisation of the Korean nation."

The line of establishing a people's government was based on the strict, revolutionary principle that, above all, the colonial ruling machinery of Japanese imperialism should be destroyed. This line was also based throughout on an independent position to overthrow the Japanese imperialists and settle the question of power by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, on the revolutionary mass line aimed at embracing the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces of broad segments to the greatest possible extent, uniting firmly to the class principle, and on the principle of uninterrupted revolution to fulfil the tasks for a new stage of revolution in the wake of the implementation of the immediate revolutionary tasks.

The line of establishing a people's government formulated during the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, its historical experiences, achievements in its implementation and revolutionary principles became a firm guiding line and a strong root in the struggle for the founding of a people's power following the liberation.

The internal and external situation created in our country after the liberation was very difficult and complex. In particular, the U.S. imperialists who occupied South Korea taking the place of Japanese imperialism opposed the struggle of the Korean people for the building of a democratic, sovereign and independent state and resorted to schemes to perpetuate the division of Korea, suppressing democratic forces and setting up a puppet government by whipping reactionaries together.

Just at such a time, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us that a democratic base should be established to ensure the final victory of the Korean revolution and clearly indicated the most correct path for establishing a democratic, unified government.

Premier Kim Il Sung roused the entire people to a nation-wide struggle for resolutely smashing the schemes of the U.S. imperialists for national division and establishing a unified central government through the general elections of the people in North and South Korea. Through this struggle the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was founded, defending of the D.P.R.K. was a materialisation of the long-cherished aspiration of the Korean people and a great victory they won by a long-drawn, hard struggle.

As Premier Kim Il Sung said, "Our state power is a genuine people's power serving the people most devotedly and maintaining close ties of kinship with them; it is a most democratic, most stable power which relies on the united strength of the workers, peasants and all other people and actively draws the broad masses into state affairs."

The people's power provided political freedom and rights to our people. A people who have become the genuine masters of the country and state power under the care of the people's government actually exercise state power without

Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" printed in foreign publications including Akahata, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, and the Syrian paper

COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S TREATISE LENDS COURAGE, STRENGTH TO FIGHTING PEOPLE

Puerto Rico

Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" lends new courage and strength and teaches many things to us peoples of many countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America fighting for national liberation and independence, said Carlos Padilla, representative of the Puerto Rican Movement for Independence in Havana.

He emphasized: Comrade Kim Il Sung's treatise put forth a correct stand and strategic and tactical line our people should take as a guide to action in the struggle for overthrowing imperialism.

We people of Puerto Rico who are fighting to cast off the yoke of colonialism imposed by U.S. imperialism 70 years ago highly appraise the clear-cut conceptions and valuable propositions put forth in the treatise by Comrade Kim Il Sung, hero and great leader of the revolutionary Korean people.

Quoting the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that "The newly-independent countries which have thrown off the yoke of imperialism are confronted with the very difficult and important tasks of safeguarding their national independence, carrying forward the revolution and giving assistance to the liberation struggle of the peoples still in imperialist letters," he said: In this proposition we see a full manifestation of the ideas of proletarian internationalism. This is more precious than any other words to the peoples of colonies and semi-colonies and a basic principle in all revolutionary struggles.

Expressing admiration for the feats of the Korean people who defeated U.S. imperialism in its criminal war forced upon them by the adventurers of the Pentagon, he said that he was deeply impressed by the unambiguous words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the peoples should fight, holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, till imperialism is wiped out completely from the surface of the earth.

Today the Puerto Rican youth under the guidance of the Puerto Rican Movement for Independence are valiantly fighting against the U.S. imperialists, opposing to be dispatched to the battlefields of South Vietnam as puppet troops and driven out in the war of the U.S. against the heroic Vietnamese people, he declared.

Saying that he fully subscribed to the ideas expounded in Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise that the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples can enjoy a new, progressive life only by overthrowing U.S. imperialism, he stressed: We are firmly convinced of this truth and believe that U.S. imperialism will surely be overthrown in the not distant future.

Premier Kim Il Sung's treatise reflected correct strategy and tactics in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle. The treatise is a great document giving tremendous positive inspiration to the peoples of many countries who are still subjected to colonial oppression by imperialism and are fighting for their liberation like Puerto Rico.

15th Anniversary of Founding of Kim Il Sung Military Academy Celebrated

A meeting was held at Kim Il Sung Military Academy on October 28 in celebration of the 15th anniversary of its founding.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people and the founder of this Academy, was respectfully placed at the back of the platform against a big red flag.

A decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on awarding the Order of Freedom and Independence, First Class, to Kim Il Sung Military Academy was read out at the meeting. Then, General Kim Chang Bong, Political Committee Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet and Minister of National Defence, pinned the decoration on a standard.

Addressing the meeting, General Ji Byong Hak, Vice-Minister of National Defence, stressed the fact that this Academy was founded on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people and the steel-like commanding general. He said that the founding of this Academy was an epoch-making measure for putting into reality the principles of *Juche* and self-reliant defence to which Comrade Kim Il Sung had been adhering since the period of anti-Japanese armed struggle and for carrying into practice the far-sighted programme of the Leader for organising the People's Army with the anti-Japanese guerrillas as the backbone and bringing up military commanders and political instructors by our own efforts.

The ideology of *Juche* and military ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, he said, have been fully carried out in the instruction and education work at this Academy today.

Referring to the successes scored by this Academy, he emphasised that the historical course this Academy had traversed over the past 15 years was a course of brilliant victory of the great revolutionary ideas and education policy set out by the distinguished leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and was a course of history filled all along with the boundless fidelity of the Academy's teaching staff and students to the Leader.

In conclusion, he expressed the conviction that in the future, too, all the faculty members and the students of the Academy would vigorously advance for the reunification of the country, for the nation-wide victory of the revolution and for the victory of socialism and Communism and discharge with credit the revolutionary task assigned to them by the Party, rallied firmly around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Meanwhile, a ceremony of conveying letters of commendation and gifts from Premier Kim Il Sung as well as of awarding orders and medals of the Republic was held on October 27 at Kim Il Sung Military Academy, and those who are still in Japan, cherishing the honour and pride of being the citizens of the D.P.R.K., are stubbornly fighting against the suppression and persecution by the Japanese authorities and striving for the independent reunification of the country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has remained faithful also to the proletarian internationalist duty it assumed before the world revolution.

The D.P.R.K. has striven to defend the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement; develop the relations of friendship and co-operation with new-born independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America; support the anti-imperialist national-liberation movement of the peoples in these areas and the revolutionary movements of the peoples of all countries, oppose the imperialist policy of aggression and war and promote world peace and human progress. Consequently, the international prestige of our country has been enhanced today as never before.

Our people today know well that their experience of life that the people's power and its great feats, their happiness of today and bright future are inseparable from the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung.

This explains why our people, wherever they think of the new life they are enjoying, express immense respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and take it as the utmost honour and the greatest pride of the nation to have him as their leader and live under his leadership.

Soh Gum Ju

Our people's power gave land to the landless peasants enabling them to become the masters of land to which they had aspired so ardently for centuries; it confiscated industrial establishments, transport facilities and banks formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation and placed them in the possession of the whole people.

The people's power also granted the people the rights to work, rest and learn and invested the women with the equal right with men to enable them to take an active part in the socio-political life.

As is seen above, the people's power ensures political freedom and democratic rights for the absolute majority of the masses of the people, while exercising strict dictatorship over the handful of people's foes.

Premier Kim Il Sung remarked: **"How can we who represent and serve the people give the landlords, comprador capitalists and other traitors the 'freedom' to exploit and oppress our people? How can we allow the subversive, sabotaging elements of all shades to play havoc freely with our social system, the people's property and their happy life? To give these elements freedom means that the people would be deprived of their freedom. In order to grant freedom and right to the people at large, therefore, it is necessary to wrest freedom and right from the enemy of the people."**

In June 1950 the U.S. imperialists unleashed an aggressive war in Korea. At that time, too, our people's power aroused the entire people to victory in the Patriotic War of Liberation. All the people rose up in a body at the call of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier Kim Il Sung, regarding it as their most honourable and sacred duty to defend at the cost of their lives the state power, which brought them freedom and happiness, and the revolutionary gains from the encroachment of the enemy.

Hero of the Republic Ri Su Bok who died a heroic death after blocking the loophole of an enemy pill-box with his breast had put down the following passages in his diary before starting for the front: "I am a youth of liberated Korea. Life is precious to me. So is my hope for the brilliant future. My life, my hope and my happiness, however, are not so valuable as the fate of my motherland. Nothing is more glorious, beautiful and blissful than to dedicate my only youthful life to one and the only motherland!"

This was not a song of heart by Hero Ri Su Bok alone.

As all of us Koreans had such a firm fighting will, we inflicted a heavy military, political and moral defeat upon the U.S. imperialists who had boasted of being the "strongest."

Under the people's power, we not only fought the U.S. imperialists and won victory but firmly established an advanced, socialist system on this land and built up an independent national economy, the solid material foundation of an independent state. As a result, we have come to possess powerful centres of heavy industry that constitutes the backbone of an independent national economy—the power, coal, metal, machine-building, chemical and building-materials industries—though we could not produce even farm implements worth mentioning, in the past. Moreover, we have created our own centres of light industry which satisfies the daily growing demands of the people with home products, making yarn from stone and fabrics from reed, relying on our own raw material bases. In the rural areas where co-operative transformation of agriculture has been completed, technical, cultural and ideological revolutions are being promoted vigorously along the lines indicated by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," and a high, stable harvest is reaped every year. In addition, with the system of agricultural tax in kind abolished totally, our farmers are enjoying a bountiful, civilised life free from taxation.

In this way, our country has been turned into a developed socialist industrial-agricultural one.

Immense changes have taken place also in our educational and cultural life. Especially, in a short span of ten years, the compulsory primary school education system was introduced, a seven-year secondary education was made compulsory and a universal nine-year compulsory technical education enforced, with the result that all our youngsters of full 7-16 of age are entitled to schooling at state expense.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic have not forgotten even for a moment the people in South Korea under the occupation of U.S. imperialism.

Premier Kim Il Sung told Kim Chung So'n who hails from South Korea: **"We must by all means achieve the country's reunification within our generation. How can we hand down to our next generation a country that has not been united! We can never do so...."**

We still have the supreme national task of liberating South Korea and reunifying the country at any cost within our generation, in which we have defeated the Japanese imperialists and fought the Yankee imperialists and won victory under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung. That is why the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic actively support and encourage the South Korean people in their struggle and we are doing all we can for them.

The prosperity and development of our Republic and the great achievements made by our people under the people's power are exerting great revolutionary influence upon the people in South Korea and giving a powerful inspiring power to them in their anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle. The South Korean people, too, looking up to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, are waging various forms of mass struggle including the armed struggle in order to advance the day when they will lead a happy life under his personal leadership and under the care of the Republic.

The solicitude of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic is being extended also to the compatriots abroad including the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. The Koreans who have returned home from Japan thanks to the concern shown by the Party and the Government are leading a happy life,

Let Us Firmly Arm Ourselves with Revolutionary Ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the Respected and Beloved Leader of the Forty Million Korean People

Report Made by Chairman Han Dok Su of GAKRJ Central Standing Committee at Sixth Convention of GAKRJ Branch Enthusiasts

Chairman Han Dok Su of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan made a report at the sixth convention of enthusiasts of branch organizations of the GAKRJ held some time ago.

Chairman Han Dok Su stressed in the report that the functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the entire Korean compatriots in Japan are filled with the feeling of boundless respect and reverence for the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the forty million Korean people, peerless patriot and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement, who personally founded the ever victorious Workers' Party of Korea and has brought about such prosperity and development in the homeland, as have never been registered in its history and that they are filled with a burning determination to be boundlessly faithful to him with their whole hearts.

Referring to the paternal, deep solicitude consistently directed by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung to the compatriots living in a foreign land far away from the homeland, he said:

I, together with you present at this meeting, extend the highest honour and deepest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who always leads the Korean people to victory and glory and constantly takes care of the living conditions of Korean compatriots in Japan, and also to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by him.

The present situation urgently demands that all the functionaries of the GAKRJ and the Korean compatriots in Japan rally closer around the homeland and the Leader by arming themselves with the ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary traditions, further develop the movement for producing model branch organizations and carry out the patriotic work of the GAKRJ more vigorously.

In the **FIRST PART** of the report, Chairman Han Dok Su pointed out that in the past year since the last meeting the functionaries of the GAKRJ and the entire Korean compatriots in Japan have covered a road of brilliant victory frustrating all sorts of repressive schemes of the reactionaries within and without Japan and clearly demonstrated the strength of the Korean compatriots in Japan firmly rallied around the motherland and the Leader.

He stressed: Today all the functionaries of the GAKRJ have armed themselves with the ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and fruitfully consolidated a principled unity and solidarity. The GAKRJ organisations have struck their roots deep among our compatriots and have been strengthened and developed as never before.

Underlying the great successes scored in the past period by the GAKRJ in its patriotic work is the retention in the revolutionary traditions, which has been widely organised and conducted among the GAKRJ functionaries and compatriots, he said.

After touching upon the achievements made in adult education and in the literary, art and sports work, Chairman Han Dok Su introduced in detail, citing many instances the patriotic zeal displayed by the branch organisations of the GAKRJ in the course of organising and waging the struggle for defending the D.P.R.K. citizenship and democratic, national rights of Korean compatriots in Japan, under the conditions in which the reactionaries within and without Japan became all the more undisguised in their hostile policy towards the D.P.R.K. and further intensified their suppression of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and Korean compatriots in Japan following the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty."

In the **SECOND PART** of his report, Chairman Han Dok Su pointed out: The basic tasks of the GAKRJ are to rally closely the entire Korean compatriots in Japan around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Korean people, to build still more firmly the GAKRJ organizationally and ideologically, and to wage the struggle primarily for accomplishing the cause of the country's reunification as well as for defending the democratic, national rights of Korean compatriots in Japan.

In order to successfully carry out these weighty patriotic tasks confronting us, it is important, first of all, for the functionaries of the GAKRJ and compatriots to arm themselves thoroughly with the ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung and unite more firmly around the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic headed by him.

All the successes scored by the GAKRJ in the past are inseparable from the wise leadership and warm solicitude of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

Indeed, the happiness of our people, the reunification, prosperity and development of the motherland and hope-filled life of Korean compatriots in Japan are unthinkable without the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the lines and policies put forth by him.

There is no greater pride and happiness for our people than to have such a great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. The reunification of the homeland, the supreme national task of the Korean people, can be achieved only under the leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung.

There are for us only the ideas of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the forty million Korean people. There can be no other guiding ideas for us.

Declaring that in order successfully to carry out the work of the GAKRJ and bring earlier the day of the country's reunification, the GAKRJ functionaries and compatriots should deeply study and acquire the glorious revolutionary traditions established in the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he went on:

The revolutionary traditions formed in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung are the historical root of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—the genuine motherland of our people.

These are immeasurably valuable wealth of tremendous significance for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and are the traditions our people should inherit down through generations.

Calling for cultivating the ideas of socialist patriotism for the successful execution of the patriotic work assigned to the GAKRJ functionaries and compatriots, Chairman Han Dok Su said: Socialist patriotism should be manifested, first of all, in the boundless fidelity to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Korean people.

Socialist patriotism should be expressed also in the resolute struggle in defence of the socialist system established in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, in a better understanding of the past history and cultural heritage of our country along with its present, loving the fatherland and the nation and in displaying all our devotion for defending the GAKRJ organisations and carrying out all the patriotic work and especially in thoroughly hating U.S. imperialism, the enemy of our fatherland and nation, and its stooges, and in displaying all our patriotic enthusiasm for expediting the independent reunification of the country without forgetting South Korea even for a moment.

Socialist patriotism is closely linked with genuine proletarian internationalism.

Our socialist patriotism should be expressed in strengthening friendly relations with the Japanese people and international solidarity with the peoples of all countries.

Putting emphasis on further developing the model branch movement in scope and depth, Chairman Han Dok Su declared that the model branch movement is a collective innovation movement in which is concentrically manifested the patriotism of the Korean compatriots in Japan who are determined to be boundlessly loyal to their respected and beloved leader and to devote everything to the struggle for their home country like the anti-Japanese fighters.

(Continued on Page 5)

Dae-an Work System—An Excellent Form of Management of Socialist Economy

On November 8, five years ago, Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered the speech "On Further Developing the Dae-an Work System" at the Enlarged Meeting of the Party Committee of the Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant.

The speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung acquires a very important significance in putting into practice more thoroughly the Dae-an work system and speeding up the building of socialism.

In his speech, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a deep-going analysis of the contents and advantages of the Dae-an work system and advanced the programmatic task of introducing and developing this system in all spheres.

The revolutionary essence of the Dae-an system of work lies in thoroughly implementing the mass line in the management of the economy and thereby managing and running in a planned and scientific way the national economy which has been developed in a diversified way with its scale becoming vast and pushing ahead with the building of socialism vigorously.

It is an essential requirement of the management of socialist economy to draw the masses extensively into the management of production and enhance their voluntary enthusiasm by carrying out the mass line.

It is because the success in production depends on how to promote the ideology and consciousness of people, the masters of production means, and because only by relying on the collective wisdom of the masses it is possible to rationally manage large-scale production according to objective reality, overcoming the subjectivism of functionaries. At the same time, the introduction of the management of the economy based on the mass line is important in arming people with collectivism, rearing them into true managers of the country and accelerating the process of their revolutionisation. What is more, under the conditions in which factories and other enterprises have increased in number, their scale has been enlarged markedly, their production processes have become more complicated and their technical standards have been raised, it stands out as a pressing realistic demand to establish the system of management capable of fully mustering the collective strength of the masses in the management of the economy.

Comrade Kim Il Sung established a new system of leadership capable of enlisting the creative power of the toiling masses to the maximum on the basis of an unswerving Marxist-Leninist principle and independent principle and the Chongsan-ri method embodying the traditional mass line of our Party, on the basis of the scientific analysis of the actual realities through his on-the-spot guidance to the Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant and many other industrial enterprises and on the basis of the rich practical experiences gained in the building of socialism in our country. Thus he created a most excellent form of the management of socialist economy.

The Dae-an system of work is an excellent embodiment of the principle of collectivist, communist life: "One for all and all for one."

Collective Leadership, Co-ordinated Operation

Referring to the Dae-an system of work, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The first advantage of the new system of work is that it ensures collectivism in factory management fully. In the past, the director enjoyed the sole authority to decide matters in the factory, and he was responsible for production. The workers took a negligible part in the management of the factory. Whether or not production was going on well in the factory as a whole was a matter of little concern to them. By contrast, under the new system of work the factory Party committee runs the factory on its supreme leading organ, and all the Party members, workers and technicians participate in management. The responsibility for production does not rest with any individual, but all the Party members, workers and technicians, and above all with the factory Party committee, the organ of collective leadership."

For the Party committee to manage and direct the economy as the supreme leading organ means to enhance its functions as a helmsman in management, namely, to decide on the basic directions and methods for management through collective consultation and mobilize all the Party members through political work to the successful carrying out of the economic tasks set forth by the Party. It also means to see that the Party committee, the organ of collective leadership, bears responsibility for the management of an enterprise and that all the management personnel, workers and technicians, directing concern to production alike, bear responsibility for the fulfilment of the tasks assigned to them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"It is advantageous in many ways for the Party committee to discuss important problems and run the factory on collective lines... The committee comprises Party cadres, management cadres, and core elements among the workers and technicians. The Party committee, therefore, is able to lay down a correct line and take appropriate measures after giving full consideration to the actual conditions in the factory—the mentality and technical level of the workers, members and their talents, technical arrangements, supply of materials and of consumer goods, etc.**

"If the Party committee ensure collective leadership properly, it can mobilize all the Party members, and if all the Party members are mobilized, they can arouse the entire working people to action. If all the Party members and working people, with the backing of the Party committee, strive consciously for increased production and for the better management of the factory, then there can be no greater thoroughness of collective leadership nor is there any better way of fully enlisting the collective force of the factory. If things work that way, all problems will be correctly solved and great innovations in production will be brought about."

Another advantage of the collective leadership of the Party committee consists in ensuring a successful co-ordinated operation of political and economic work in

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In the THIRD PART of the report, Chairman Han Dok Su pointed to the tasks of firmly building the GAKRJ organisationally and ideologically and consolidating the branch organisations in particular for thoroughly implementing the resolutions of the Eighth Congress of the GAKRJ.

In the last part of the report Chairman Han Dok Su declared that they should defend their right to repatriation and national education and other democratic, national rights, and he said:

We condemn the manoeuvres of the Japanese authorities who are trying to make the unilateral abrogation of the repatriation agreement a fait accompli and broke off the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks. We should rouse public opinion on a wider scale within and without Japan.

We should continue to wage a strong protest struggle, demanding the Japanese authorities to reopen the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and invite the GAKRJ representative to the talks and accept applications for repatriation.

We should also wage a struggle embracing the entire compatriots for winning the recognition of the Korean University and defending the right of democratic, national education, smashing the vicious machinations of reactionaries within and without.

The branch functionaries of the GAKRJ and compatriots should devote all their power and wisdom to the struggle for the independent reunification of the fatherland, the supreme national task of our people.

We should support the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people who are courageously fighting in the teeth of the fascist suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique and receive with a warm kindred feeling compatriots coming from South Korea.

In conclusion, Chairman Han Dok Su expressed the determination of all the functionaries of the GAKRJ and compatriots to develop the model branch movement in scope and depth and resolutely struggle for bringing earlier the day of the country's reunification, for inheriting the valuable ideas and indomitable fighting spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought and defeated the enemy holding high the torch of the restoration of the motherland under the difficult conditions in the past.

Election Campaign On a High Tide

Since November, the election month, the election atmosphere has been mounting higher in the capital and in towns and villages across the country.

Put up at main points on the streets of Pyongyang are streamers and posters calling upon the citizens to meet the elections with high political enthusiasm and successes in labour.

Young students are marching along the main streets with the flag of the Republic in the van, singing the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" and "Song of Election" and beating drums.

Election campaigning is held everywhere: in buses and trolley buses, in the newly established election propaganda halls, theatres, cinemas, clubs, waiting rooms of railway stations, bus stops and department stores.

Lectures and round-table talks are widely organised in factories, enterprises, government organs, schools and neighbourhood units in the city on the subjects: "Let us meet the elections to the organs of state power at all levels with surging political enthusiasm and achievements in labour," and on the superiority of our socialist system.

Put on the screen at the cinema houses are such feature films as "Handkerchief Embroidered with Althea" and "Love the Future" on the themes of the anti-Japanese armed struggle directly organised and guided by respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They are bringing home to the working people the glorious road of our people's power. Working people renew their determination to be boundlessly loyal to respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has led the people to attain great successes in revolution and construction and brought them the happy life of today and to further fortify the power organ by participating in the coming elections with high political enthusiasm.

The election campaign is especially lively in Songrim city which is filled with joy and emotion at electing Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, as the deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly from its constituency.

Placards, streamers and posters put up in the compound of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works and on the streets in and out of Songrim city call upon the people to ensure the victory of the election.

The election campaign is also in full swing at the Ganggye city. Photo exhibitions showing the sagacity of the leadership of the Party and the Leader and the superiority of our socialist system are being held at the House of Mass Culture of Jagang Province and the Ganggye Cinema House, drawing a large number of visitors every day.

The city is also bustling with mass cultural activities for the election. A city combined mobile art propaganda team has been formed and is making a round of the city with a program of songs, dialogue poems, sketches and comic stories. Art circles are also giving performances at factories, on co-operative farms and in residential quarters.

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The Red workers of the Dae-an Electric Machinery Plant have fulfilled their yearly assignments including those for increased production upholding the recent on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung. They are now making continued innovations in the production and preparations for next year's production and striving to greet the election to the Supreme People's Assembly and local organs of state power at all levels with great political and labour successes.

Right: Workers of the heavy-duty machine processing workshop discussing production plans.

Left: Workers of the heavy-duty machine assembling workshop striving to produce electric equipment for the new construction sites

Photos by An Myong Sok

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the management of the economy.

The correct co-ordinated operation of the political work of the Party and work of economic management, to be first place, enables the Party functionaries to solve all problems from the Party and political point of view so as to implement the Party's policies correctly and the management workers to solve matters from the economic and technical point of view, so that the whole work at factories and other enterprises can proceed smoothly in a co-ordinated way.

Planned, Scientific, Technical Economic Management

One of the advantages of the Dae-an system of work is that this system makes it possible to manage production in a planned, scientific and technical way by assisting the wisdom of the masses in the correct execution of economic and technical work.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "Another advantage of the Dae-an work system is that it is most effective for the planned management of the national economy.

"Another advantage of the Dae-an work system is that it helps improve the technological guidance of production and ensures that production is directed in a comprehensive way."

The combination of the collective wisdom of the masses with the scientific methods of organizing management is the most rational way of the scientific management of socialist economy.

It is important for the scientific management of production to develop and perfect the methods and means of organizing management for planning, standardization, the direction of production and technical management and to introduce developed calculating technique. But the organization of management as regards these practical matters cannot be fully effective unless the wisdom of the masses is enlisted in it.

Many of our factories and other enterprises today have only tens and hundreds of kinds of machines and equipment, big and small, and handle many kinds of raw and other materials and spare parts, and their complicated technical processes work in a co-ordinated way. It is impossible, therefore, to manage this work of vast dimensions thoroughly and tap internal reserves fully only with the wisdom of a definite number of people or by technical business-like methods.

Only when the masses well versed in the actual conditions of production adopt advanced methods of management, is it possible to manage production in a scientific way to fit in with the demand of laws of organizing production and with that of technical processes, on the basis of objective realities.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said: "The new system of work enables those responsible for directing production to draw up the plan through discussions with the workers, the actual producers, and induces the producers to regard the plan as their own—this, it can be said, is a great advantage of the new system."

The Dae-an system of work ensures scientific management successfully by making it possible for work out new forms and methods of planning, which enable us to establish a system of drawing up unified plans, particularly to make detailed plans, in all fields from enterprises to the whole national economy through the implementation of the mass line in planning and the extensive discussion of plans with the masses.

The important merit of the Dae-an system in ensuring scientific, technical management is that it enables us to establish a system of correct technical management and improve technical guidance.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "Production processes are, in the final analysis, technical processes. Without technical knowledge, we cannot direct production. Production must be directed technologically."

The greatest reserve for the growth of production lies in the maximum acceleration of technical development, at the present time when we are carrying on overall technical revolution. The Dae-an system, therefore, presents it as a very important requirement to conduct technical guidance and technical management in a thoroughgoing manner and provides basic conditions for this.

Then, the new system of work has radically enhanced the role of the sections providing services for ensuring production.

The new system of work has enabled us to establish a system of supplying materials under which the higher units supply the lower ones with materials and the masses can exercise control over the correct distribution and consumption of materials.

It has also brought about innovations in establishing a system of welfare service and in labour administration and finance, and enabled the masses of producers to manage production rationally on the basis of calculations and analyses as the masters of internal cost-accounting system.

Unity between the Upper and the Lower, Cohesion and Co-operation

Premier Kim Il Sung said: "The great power of the new system of work is the great power of unity and co-operation, the great power of the enthusiasm and creative abilities of the awakened masses. It is the great power which is born when Party leadership penetrates deeply into the lower units."

The Dae-an system of work is a system under which the superiors assist the inferiors, the upper and the lower are united and all people are united and co-operate with each other in conformity with the requirements of the Chongsanri method.

The Dae-an system solved splendidly the question of how to direct the lower units in the management of socialist economy by making it possible for the superiors and the inferiors to be united with the site of production as a base and leading them to unity to a unity in ideology and purpose.

The Dae-an system of work, an embodiment of the principle of mutual co-operation and collectivist life, calls for fully ensuring unity and co-operation not only between the superiors and the inferiors but between the Party functionaries and the masses and technical personnel. It also embodies the principle of close co-operation among the producers themselves, between the workers and the technicians and among the workteams and workshops, which brings a satisfactory solution of all work—the management of production processes, technical guidance, management and repairs of equipment and so forth. The Dae-an work system renders it possible to unite all people and transform the whole factory or enterprise into a harmonious, united and lively collective, give rein to the initiative and creativeness of people and improve social division of labour and mutual co-operation and thus bring about great results in production.

The Dae-an work system, which opened up a new avenue in the management of socialist economy and serves as a powerful weapon of displaying the superiority of the socialist system in an all-round way, is showing a still greater vitality from day to day.

Yun Won Gil

Development of Popular Education in Our Country

The brilliant achievements made by our people's power under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, include great successes in the field of popular education.

Nine years ago, on November 1, 1958, a universal seven-year compulsory secondary education was introduced in our country.

The introduction of the seven-year compulsory secondary schooling, along with the enforcement of a universal compulsory primary education in 1956, represented a great historic event in the development of the popular education in our country.

This year a universal nine-year compulsory technical education was introduced. As a result, all the youngsters of full 7-16 years of age in bur country are now learning free of charge scientific and technical knowledge to their hearts' content and are growing up into reliable builders of socialism and Communism.

In the past children of our working people could not attend school. But today one-fourth of the population are enrolled in schools at all levels.

This was possible only thanks to the profound concern of the Party and the Leader that always pay deep attention to and spare nothing for the education and future of the rising generation and our socialist system under which the people have become the masters of state power.

Immediately after the country's liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"The focal point of all the problems in our democratic construction work at present is, in the last analysis, the problem of able personnel. It is an important factor deciding success or failure in our work whether we solve the question of able personnel or not."** He also instructed that **"the education system should be reformed to fit in with the democratic development of the country"** and made the education of the rising generation and the training of our own cadres a matter of chief State concern.

Our country was beset with innumerable difficulties in the course of carrying out this task after the liberation.

The difficult situation in the early days of the construction of the country and the fierce three-year-long war started by American imperialism and the unprecedentedly severe destruction of the national economy caused by it, however, could not thwart the burning aspiration of our liberated people to build a new, developing and prospering society and arrest the vigorous advance of our popular education.

Strong and Deep Root

Since olden times the Korean people have been very eager to learn. Parents had taken pains for the education of their children. But under the colonial oppression of Japanese imperialism the Korean people were utterly denied the right to learn and their desire for the education of their children was completely trampled underfoot.

When the nation was suffering from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear, in the programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Motherland defining the strategic lines of national liberation for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution and realising the age-old ardent desire of our people for learning, that "slave labour and slave education should be abolished. Education should be conducted in our language and alphabet and compulsory free education introduced."

The idea of this great education programme was put into practice in the base areas of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. Through this, the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party in education were established and a strong, deep root enabling our popular education of today to bloom brilliantly was formed.

Compulsory Education

On the basis of the far-sighted programme of Comrade Kim Il Sung the Workers' Party of Korea abolished, first of all, the Japanese imperialist system of colonial slave education, and established a system of genuinely popular education under which all can learn, following the country's liberation, and held fast to the line of carrying on the education work ahead of all other activities.

In pre-liberation Korea 80 per cent of the population were illiterate and 65 per cent of children failed to receive even primary education owing to the national and class discrimination and inequality in education forced upon the Koreans by the Japanese imperialists.

Under such circumstances our Party, according to the line set out by Comrade Kim Il Sung, presented the introduction of compulsory primary education as the first and foremost task immediately after the country's liberation and carried on a tremendous amount of work including building schools, training teachers and compilation of textbooks. As a result, in 1949, four years after the country's liberation, primary schools grew 2.8-fold compared with 1944, 98 per cent of school-age children were enrolled in primary schools, and the illiteracy of the working people was completely wiped out.

On the basis of full preparations for the introduction of a universal compulsory primary education system, it was planned to enforce this education in 1950.

It was inevitable, however, for us to delay the introduction of a universal compulsory primary education system owing to the bitter war the American imperialists started. During the war more than 90 per cent of schools and their facilities were destroyed or burned to the ground, hampering a smooth operation of school education. During the war, however, class work stopped not for a single day. When we first took up a shovel for rehabilitation and construction among the war ruins after the war, top priority was given to the restoration and building of schools to ensure school education successfully.

Students of Kim Il Sung University

As a result, the compulsory primary education system was put into effect completely in 1956, three years after the war, and in 1958 secondary schooling was made compulsory.

This was the brilliant fruition of our popular education which was attained in the midst of the great upsurge of socialist construction in our country and an epochal event which opened up a new stage in carrying out the cultural revolution in our country.

This year, when we are conducting economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, a universal nine-year compulsory technical education system was introduced splendidly, opening up a broader way for carrying out the cultural revolution in our country.

Free Education

Already in 1959 tuition fees were totally abolished at all schools in our country and the substantial right to education is ensured for everybody.

Free education is now conducted in schools at all levels in our country from primary and middle schools, organs of compulsory education, to the postgraduate course of higher educational establishments. Ours is not a nominal free education consisting pupils and students from the payment of tuitions only but a thoroughgoing free education exempting them from the payment of all school impositions including tuitions and providing them with every necessary condition for their study at state expense.

Our parents, who, though eager to send their sons and daughters to school, failed to do so in the past because they had no money, have now forgotten even the word "tuitions." The State issues uniforms to the pupils and students with the change of seasons and supplies them with textbooks and school things. Besides, many students of higher technical schools and all the college students receive stipends from the State.

The State also provides free of charge orphans and those students with no one to turn to with all necessary conditions for their study and life, supplying them with food and clothes and accommodating them in hostels.

A student of our country until he graduates from the college after he entered the kindergarten receives a benefit of 5,000 to 10,000 won from the State. Our country ranks among those countries which are the highest in the per-capita educational outlay.

Our Party and Leader also show such deep solicitude for the education of the children of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. They have sent on 25 occasions a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends amounting to more than 6,120 million *gen* in Japanese currency to the Korean nationals in Japan for the national education of their children.

In the pre-liberation days there was not a single university except a small number of middle schools in our country. But we have now more than 9,000 schools of common education including primary and secondary schools and 98 institutions of higher learning with a total enrollment of more than 2,600,000.

Pupils and students needn't go a long way from their homes to attend school because a ramified network of schools spreads all over the country according to production and regional principles.

A spare-time education system is available to those working youths who take up their jobs in the fields of production after completing compulsory education.

A large number of workshop higher technical schools and factory colleges set up at factories and in workers' settlements and correspondence and evening courses of many higher educational establishments are meeting the desire of the working people for learning and turning out more of our own new cadres of worker and peasant origin faster and better.

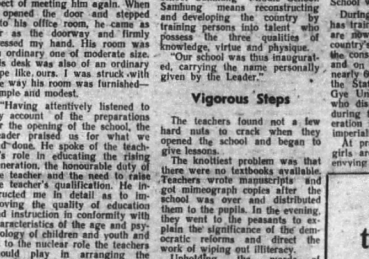
In this way, many higher educational establishments and the spare-time schools are produceing an increasing number of our own cadres every year, replenishing the ranks of technicians and specialists working in different fields of the national economy.

The number of engineers, specialists and technicians has grown from 160,000 in 1962 when the election to the third Supreme People's Assembly was held to a big army of 430,000 today when the election to the fourth Supreme People's Assembly is to take place shortly.

This is the brilliant fruition of the educational policy pursued by our Party which has established *Juche* in the education work and closely linked education with the revolutionary struggle and education with productive labour in order to bring up the rising generation into reliable successors to our revolutionary cause and harmoniously developed builders of socialism and Communism.

Bak Sun Pal

Members of the physics study group



Schoolgirls exercising callisthenics with rings

The brassband of the Samhung Middle School

Photos by O Dong Jun

SAMHUNG MIDDLE SCHOOL

At the foot of lovely Mt. Ryongak-on the outskirts of Pyongyang stands a middle school called Samhung.

With an attractive two-storey school building, a spacious playground, a well laid-out plot for pupils' practice in farming and an orchard, it is a modest middle school of an ordinary type in the countryside.

People, however, show a particular love for this school and its teachers regard it as the greatest honour to teach the school.

There is a good reason for them to do so.

22 Years Ago

In October 1945, two months after Korea's liberation from the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, though he was busy with the work for building the country, visited the small village and discussed with its population the problem of educating the rising generation. Speaking of the need to have many able personnel in order to build an independent, sovereign state, mighty and prosperous, he said we should set up middle schools and higher educational establishments in different parts of the country. He selected a site for a middle school on a picturesque, sunny spot at the foot of a hill, and instructed the villagers to build a school as early as possible by pooling their efforts.

The instructions of the respected and beloved leader inspired the villagers with great enthusiasm. The village people undertook with enthusiasm the building of a school, pooling their efforts—those having money contributing their money, those having technical skills offering their technical skills and those having knowledge dedicating their knowledge.

A few days later, the Leader sent a lorry and other materials for use in building the school.

The news instantly spread throughout the village, exciting the enthusiasm of the parents and brothers of pupils.

The people, who had lost their country and had been downtrodden, displayed amazingly great patriotic devotion when they, having regained their country, embarked on the building of a new society.

They completed the construction of an attractive two-storey school building in one month and laid out a nice playground.

In His Office Room

Ghang Cho Uk, who has been teaching the school since its inauguration, recalled how he had been impressed in those days when he was working to open the school:

"When we were ready to open the school, I went to Pyongyang to report it to Premier Kim Il Sung. It covered one hundred kilometres at a stretch, inspired and happy over the prospect of meeting him again. When I opened the door and stepped into his office room, he came as far as the doorway and firmly pressed my hand. His room was an ordinary one of moderate size. His desk was also of an ordinary type like ours. I was struck with the way his room was furnished—simple and modest.

"Having attentively listened to my account of the preparations for the opening of the school, the Leader praised us for what we had done. He spoke of the teacher's role in educating the rising generation, the honourable duty of the teacher and the need to raise the teacher's qualification. He instructed me in detail as to improving the quality of education and instruction in conformity with characteristics of the age and psychology of children and youth and as to the nuclear role the teachers should play in arranging the school better by their own efforts.

"He told me: 'You shouldn't confine yourself to leading the pupils to prosecute their studies alone. You should harden them physically in order that they can splendidly contribute to the work of building a country in the future. In order to bring up the rising generation well, you should lead them to acquire an advanced knowledge and possess a sound moral character and, at the same time, build up a strong physical force. It is a very important problem to the instruction and education of the rising generation to see to it that they possess wide knowledge, high virtue and sound physique. The country can flourish only when the children and youth are equipped with these three qualities...'

"All these words I have lost in thought for a while before he named our school Samhung Middle School. Samhung means reconstructing and developing the country by training persons into talent who possess the three qualities of knowledge, virtue and physique.

"Our school was thus inaugurated, carrying the name personally given by the Leader."

Vigorous Steps

The teachers found not a few hard nuts to crack when they opened the new school and began to give lessons.

The knottiest problem was that there were no textbooks available. Teachers wrote manuscripts and got mimeograph copies after the school was over and distributed them to the pupils. In the evening, they went to the peasants to explain the significance of the democratic reforms and direct the work of wiping out illiteracy.

Upholding the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, they put up in front of the school a big board inscribed with the words "knowledge, virtue and physique" and vigorously marched ahead toward this goal.

In the following year, the Samhung Middle School was again honoured by Premier Kim Il Sung's presence at the meeting celebrating the first anniversary of its foundings. Having listened to the principal's report in commemoration of the occasion, he highly praised the teachers, pupils and the pupils' parents and brothers for what they had done in one year and instructed them to infuse into the pupils infinite love for and fidelity to the country and the people and equip them with the lofty revolutionary spirit and patriotic ideas of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

Florescence of Knowledge, Virtue and Physique

Twenty-two years have already passed since the Samhung Middle School was inaugurated.

During this period, the school has trained over 8,300 pupils, who are now standing guard on the country's defence line, working on construction sites, at factories and on farms. Of the graduates, nearly 600 have been decorated by the State. Among them is So Ki Gye Ung, Hero of the D.P.R.K. who displayed peerless heroism during the Patriotic War of Liberation fought to defeat the U.S. imperialist armed aggressors.

At present, over 1,400 boys and girls are studying at the school, envying nothing in their daily life.

The pupils are doing school work well. Ninety per cent of them are honour or top-honour pupils. The pupils' artistic attainments have come up to a considerably high standard. Every one can play one or two musical instruments. Sports activities are also brisk among the pupils. Boys of this school have won high appreciation for their gymnastic exercises with rods and girls for their callisthenic exercises.

The 22 years of this school have been years consisting of worthwhile days of broadening the ken of the younger generation, making their lofty moral character flower and hardening their bodily strength, glorious days of training pupils into harmoniously developed men of a new type—able revolutionaries—in accordance with the teachings of the Leader.

This is not confined to the Samhung Middle School alone.

Twenty-two years ago when it was opened, the Samhung Middle School was the only middle school in the county and in the five neighbouring counties. At present, there are 11 middle and higher technical schools in Mangyong-dae district where the Samhung Middle School is located.

The Leader's ideas on the training pupils and students into competent persons of a new type who possess wide knowledge, high virtue and sound physique has been the guiding principle in all schools of our country today. And his instruction has been realized in life.

Ji Ryong Cha

Vitality of the Factory College

The great vitality of the factory colleges set up, on the personal initiative of Comrade Kim Il Sung, at major plants and other enterprises in our country for workers to study while working, has been clearly demonstrated through experience.

The Gangso'ri Technical College set up at the Gangso'ri Steel Plant, one of the big metallurgical industry centres in Korea, furnishes proof of this.

x x x

Immediately after the country's liberation, the steel plant did not have a single man so qualified as to be called a technician.

The steel plant was feeling an acute shortage of technical personnel when it set about the rehabilitation and construction after the three-year-long war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors ended.

In order to supply in time steel and rolled steel for the rehabilitation of the war-ravaged national economy it was necessary to speedily restore the demolished furnaces and other equipment of the plant, raise the production capacity of the existing equipment by extensively carrying out technical innovation and, at the same time, boldly renovate the old equipment. At that time, however, the steel plant was not staffed with enough technical force capable of solving these problems for themselves. It was not the way of solving the problems only to depend on the regular colleges for training the technical personnel.

The huge tasks of rapidly developing socialist construction did not permit of this.

At about this time, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, set forth a programmatic line of setting up factory colleges as one of the most correct ways of training technical personnel.

In accordance with the teachings of the Leader, the steel plant established an orderly system of studies for the workers to study while working, solidly built up a factory college, boldly enrolled workers in it to train them into Red technical personnel faithful to the Party, without tearing them away from the production activities.

Workers in Gangso'ri who, like all other Korean workers, had not been allowed access to scientific knowledge and technical civilization before the country's liberation, enrolled themselves in the adult education system shortly after the liberation and attained the level of knowledge equal to that of the secondary school graduates.

With the establishment of a factory college, every worker is given an opportunity to receive higher education while on the job.

During the past seven years since its inauguration, the factory college has produced many technical personnel.

Thirty-two of the graduates of the factory college have been appointed cadres above the assistant leader of a workshop. Among them is *a deputy chief engineer.*

The factory college continues to annually train scores of workers into technical personnel who are equipped with the revolutionary ideas of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung and with scientific and technical knowledge.

The Gangso'ri Technical College has thus become one of the reliable centres for the training of technical personnel in our country.

Song Nam Sik

Title of Chollima Class Awarded

Late in October, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth decided to award the title of Double Chollima (winged horse) Class to another 19 school classes and the title of Chollima Class to another 339 school classes.

At present, in our country Chollima workteam movement is being extensively unfolded in all spheres of industry, agriculture, transport, construction, science, education (teachers' collectives), culture and public health. At schools at all levels, where organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth function, Chollima class movement is being extensively developed.

The title of Chollima Class is awarded to a school class, out of those taking part in the movement for the title of Chollima Class, the students of which have firmly equipped themselves with the only Party ideas by making a deep study of the teachings of Comrade Premier, the Party's policies and the brilliant revolutionary traditions to become ardent revolutionaries, genuine patriots who are immensely loyal to the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, have set an example in the activities of the League of Socialist Working Youth and have registered good scholary attainments, more than 90 per cent of them being honour and top-honour students; the title of Double Chollima Class is awarded to a school class all the enrolled of which have become honour and top-honour students.

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth confers these titles.

Among the school classes which have recently been awarded the title of Double Chollima Class are the fifth year class, spinning department of the Chollima Chemistry faculty of Kim Il Sung University, and the third year class, mathematics department of the Nampo Higher Physics and Chemistry School in South Pyongan Province.

Thus, the number of Double Chollima Class has reached 215 and that of Chollima Class 10,253 throughout the country.

A Hero's Family

Some time ago the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea conferred on a family the title of Hero of the D.P.R.K. and four Orders of the National Flag in recognition of the heroic exploits its members had performed on the front and in the rear during the Patriotic War of Liberation against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and for the defence of the country's independence and freedom.

All the members of the family fought bravely in defence of the people's state power against the enemy. Second son Min Byong Chol was honoured with the title of Hero of the D.P.R.K.; his mother Ri Go Myong and her eldest daughter Min Byong Ryol with the Order of the National Flag 1st Class; second daughter Min Byong Dok with the Order of the National Flag 2nd Class; and third son Min Byong Gi with the Order of the National Flag 3rd Class.

MOTHER

Originally Mt. U'npa in the village of Ryongjong, Byoksong County, South Hwanghae Province, was not a famous mountain. Following the country's liberation on August 15, 1945 the Korean peninsula was divided into north and south by the 38th Parallel running across the southern waist

of the mountain and Ri Go Myong's family living in the village at the northern foot of the mountain stood face to face with the U.S. imperialist aggressors occupying South Korea and their stooges with the mountain in between.

In 1949, the year following the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the year preceding the outbreak of the Korean war, the American imperialists and their lackeys conducted frequent armed attacks on the areas north of the 38th Parallel in their frantic preparations for a war in Korea.

The inhabitants of this village fought the enemy in a body with the army. Among them were the members of Ri Go Myong's family.

Second son Min Byong Chol, member of the Korean defence corps fought a bitter battle against the attacking enemy at his post on Mt. U'npa; eldest son Min Byong Soh, member of a self-defence corps, helped the defence corps dig trenches and stretch wire-entanglements over the defence line; and Ri Go Myong, her daughters and daughters-in-law carried ammunition and food to the fighters on the mountain and tended the wounded.

One day a fierce battle took place between our men and the enemy.

That day the mother was climbing the mountain carrying food. She was followed by her daughters and daughters-in-law.

When she was halfway up the mountain, an enemy's shell exploded near her and she fell with a jar on her head. But soon she jumped to her feet, ran down straight to the village, filled another jar with soup and carried it to the men on the mountain.

Looking at her coming up the mountain with her skirt scorched by powder-smoke and torn by splinters, our men on the mountain were deeply moved by the self-sacrificing spirit. When they asked her not to risk her life for them, she said:

"How can I sit idle when you are fighting. We must fight together. . . ."

Where did she draw such a strength from? Successive generations of this family had worked for a landlord as his farm hands.

After the country's liberation the family became the master of the country and land and started a new life under the people's power led by Premier Kim Il Sung. Her husband was beaten to death by the landlord in the pre-liberation days.

Along with her two sons and their wives, she had lived a happy life, tilling land given by the State.

The people's state power, therefore, was more precious to them than their lives.

SON

Her second son Min Byong Chol attained his years of discretion and joined the Korean defence corps in defence of his country. His unit was stationed at his village at the foot of U'npa.

One day, while a battle was on on the mountain, he heard that his village had been razed to the ground by enemy's shells and his grandfather killed while harvesting barley. Then he received a new combat order.

His platoon participated in a battle to encircle and annihilate the enemy who attacked our positions north of the 38th Parallel.

In this battle Min Byong Chol raided with bundles of handgrenades enemy's heavy machinegun emplacements which stood in the way of his platoon and contributed much to making a breach in the enemy's defences for the advance of his unit and ensuring victory in the battle. He went up the mountain at the head of his platoon and mowed down more than ten enemy soldiers.

On June 25, 1950 the Yankee imperialists at last started an aggressive war in Korea.

The unit to which Min Byong Chol belonged went over to counter-offensive and marched south like a surging wave wiping out the enemy. Heroic fighter Min Byong Chol had been immensely faithful to the Party and the Leader and carried out his revolutionary tasks honourably in many battles liberating Seoul, Inchon, Suwon and Taejon, big cities of South Korea, until his unit crossed the Rakdong River flowing through the southeastern part of the country. He was wounded in his right arm and one of his legs while commanding a platoon in Mt. Gujin on the Rakdong River line.

When his comrades-in-arms hurried to send him to the hospital in the rear, he refused saying: "Where are you going to take me? I cannot leave this position until death. I still have strength to fight." Along with his men, he carried out his combat task on Mt. Gujin to the end of the battle there.

While operating behind the enemy line, his platoon liberated Rinje and Gumhwa and rescued many patriotic people, and raided a U.S. army command post and wiped out the enemy there.

A brave son of this country, Min Byong Chol destroyed or burned down four pillboxes, six pieces of 105 mm. guns and 13 trucks and, together with his men, killed, wounded or captured more than 430 foes.

THEY FOUGHT TO THE END

When the son was fighting bravely on the frontline, the mother and all other members of her family devoted themselves to supporting the front in the rear.

In October 1950, the People's Army which had marched south wiping out U.S. imperialist aggressors was making a temporary strategic retreat. Then the people of the village at the foot of Mt. U'npa were going through trying ordeals.

Mrs. Ri Go Myong's family went to Mt. Guwol, one of the guerrilla bases at the time. The whole family were never disappointed. People were deeply confident that our People's Army and people under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, would surely emerge triumphant.

She evacuated her daughters-in-law, daughters and grandchildren from the village. And she remained behind them, cooked rice for the retreating People's Army men and showed them the way. But when she was evacuating later, she was arrested by the enemy.

The enemy put her to severe torture, questioning her on the whereabouts of Party members and her daughters-in-law and daughters. But she did not say a word about them, and only looked daggers at the enemy.

When an enemy said levelling his gun at her breast in his attempt to coerce her into submission: "Do you believe your republic will ever return?" she resisted resolutely: "Yes! Certainly, it will return very soon at that! The government led by General Kim Il Sung won't be ousted by the Yankees. That will never happen!"

Her 18-year-old eldest daughter Byong Ryol went to Mt. Guwol, joined a guerrilla detachment operating there and acted as a scout.

The People's Army pushed on again and her village at the foot of Mt. U'npa was liberated, too.

Ri Go Myong under detention by the enemy was barely rescued by the People's Army.

But two daughters-in-law did not return. They were arrested by the enemy while evacuating and suffered all sorts of severe punishment and torture. But they were constant to the revolution to the last.

The mother was bitterly indignant at the enemy who killed her daughters-in-law. Then, however, to her came another sad news that her second son Byong Chol died a hero's death behind the enemy line.

A letter from his comrades-in-arms said: "Mother, platoon leader Min Byong Chol fought bravely to rescue patriots at the cost of his life. To revenge him, we go to fight a decisive battle...."

Her heart must have broken when she read the letter stained with the tears of his son's comrades-in-arms, but she showed no sign of sorrow but only praised her son who gave his life for the country at the age of 22, worthy of a fighter of Marshal Kim Il Sung: "My darling Byong Chol, you've fought splendidly." Her eldest daughter Min Byong Ryol joined the People's Army in place of her elder brother. A few days later she was found in the ranks of the People's Army marching south.

x x x

Seventeen years have passed since then. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, defended by our people through their heroic struggles, prospers from day to day.

Mrs. Ri Go Myong, the proud mother of Mt. U'npa, died last year. The offsprings of this revolutionary family are now working on co-operative farms, at industrial enterprises and government organs, with a rifle in one hand and a hammer or sickle in the other.

The new generations of this family are bound in duty to accomplish the lofty task of driving out the American imperialists, the inveterate enemy for their successive generations, from our territory and reunifying our country.

This lofty task is also the task of us all.

Jang Ik Su

Oil painting "To the Front" by Ri Chang Ho (an amateur artist at the Danchon Electric Locomotive Yard)

Always First to Undertake Difficult, Arduous Work

MERITED MINER HWANG JI RYOP

Some time ago, a meeting of the electors in Daesong District, Pyongyang, nominated Merited Miner Hwang Ji Ryop of the Samsin Colliery as a candidate for the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K.

All the residents of Daesong District, from children up to aged people, know Merited Miner Hwang Ji Ryop.

A man who was born in that district and who has worked more than 30 years at the colliery, Hwang Ji Ryop is a model worker at his work place and in his residential quarter he is called "Our Uncle Merited Miner."

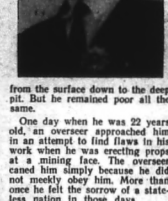
State decorations and medals shining on his breast tell of the devoted services he has given to the country and the people since the country's liberation.

The life of Comrade Hwang Ji Ryop, along with the history of the Samsin Colliery, has been devoted to the struggle for the prosperity and development of the country and the happiness of the people, single-heartedly following the Party.

He started to work at the Samsin Colliery at the age of 15. His life as a collier under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism was a humiliating, dismal one.

In those days, there was nothing to be called a machine at the colliery. Only shovels and picks were used in mining coal; colliers would carry coal in boxes on their backs, plodding along a rugged uphill lane in the pit.

He was forced to drudge more than 14 hours a day, carrying props on his back and in his arms



from the surface down to the deep pit. But he remained poor all the same.

One day when he was 22 years old, an overseer approached him in an attempt to find flaws in his work when he was erecting props at a mining face. The overseer caned him simply because he did not meekly obey him. More than once he felt the sorrow of a stateless nation in those days.

With the country's liberation, Comrade Hwang Ji Ryop became the genuine master of the state power and, as a reliable worker of the colliery, came to experience how worthwhile his labour was.

After the liberation the Party and the Government freed colliers from arduous labour and radically improved their conditions in life,

(Continued on Page 9)

Repatriation Agt. Should Be Renewed Unconditionally

(Continued from Page 1)

The action of the Japanese militarists is motivated by their sinister political aim to serve the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war more faithfully to gain another advantage for the political bargaining which they are holding with the South Korean puppet clique following the signing of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and to facilitate their re-aggression of South Korea.

The speaker also severely attacked the Japanese authorities which ignored the just proposal of our side and the fair opinion of the world public for the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks, and refused to receive the 155th repatriation boat due in Niigata on November 22.

The Korean people will never overlook, but will fight to the end against the encroachment upon, and suppression of the sacred democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan by the Japanese militarists.

The Korean people of today are a steeled people who have brought about great changes and prosperity unprecedented in the history of the nation in the northern part of Korea, firmly holding the state power in their hands under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, great, respected and beloved leader, and a people united firmly with one mind and purpose behind the Party and the Leader.

As long as we are under the leadership of comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Koreans and the great leader of the Korean revolution who always leads us to victory, and under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea, and as long as there are the heroic Korean people who defeated the enemy, at each stage of revolution and are forging ahead fearlessly, going through twists and turns and thick and thin, we will never tolerate any infringement upon or desecration of our rights by any one.

Stressing that the unamended renewal of the existing repatriation agreement is the most correct and reasonable way of continued repatriation and there can be no other way, the speaker strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities put an immediate end to their criminal scheme to sabotage the repatriation operation of the Korean nationals in Japan, promptly comply with the proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society for the resumption of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and unconditionally agree to the entry of the 155th repatriation ship into their port.

The speaker expressed heartfelt thanks to the Japanese people and world's progressive people for their active support and encouragement to the Korean nationals in Japan in their struggle for repatriation and evinced the belief that they would continue to render support for and firm solidarity with our lofty endeavours.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will never recognize, but declare null and void, the Japanese authorities' "decision" on the unilateral abrogation of the existing repatriation agreement.

If the Japanese authorities wreck the repatriation work at all costs, it will bring on them irretrievable grave consequences.

(Continued from Page 8)

Eight-hour workday has been introduced; mining machinery and equipment have been put to use; and particular attention has been paid to the safety in labour and the promotion of health of the colliers as well.

Appreciating how much he owes to the Party and the people's state power, he has tirelessly worked, devoting all his talent and energies. Already in early post- liberation days, he became a model worker and won fame as a forerunner in the emulation for increased production. In 1946, he was admitted into the Workers' Party of Korea to become its glorious member.

In 1950 when a difficult period of ordeal came in our country, he took up arms in place of a rock drill and fought with a high spirits, in response to the Party's call, "All for the victory in the war!"

During the war, he took part in the famous battle on Mt. Wolbi and many other battles as a heavy machinegunner. He rendered distinguished services in wiping out and capturing many U.S. imperialist aggressive troops.

When he was discharged from the military service after the armistice, he returned to the colliery.

Upholding the call of the Party: "All for the postwar rehabilitation and development of the national economy for the strengthening of the democratic base," he took the lead in reconstructing the colliery.

He brought the evacuated machinery and equipment back to the colliery and toured various places to secure necessary materials.

He took upon himself whatever job that was urgent at the moment. At one time he was seen hewing coal, at another time working among the tunnellers and at still another time erecting props. He made the utmost use of his technical skills and what he had acquired in his long career as a collier.

In 1956, he was appointed company commander directing several pits.

He has always been at the head of others when there is a difficult and arduous work to be done.

Once production was suspended temporarily in a pit on account of some difficulty that had cropped up in the excavation of an airway. At that time, he volunteered to undertake the job single-handed and creditably carried it out.

He is a man who has a high sense of responsibility, perseverance and persistence, placing the interests of the Party and revolution above his personal interests and carrying his assignments through to the end.

This is an expression of his loyalty to the Party and the Leader.

His company has, therefore, always been the first to fulfil the annual production assignments.

His meritorious services recognized, he received a letter of commendation from Comrade Premier.

At home, he is a benevolent father. A man with four children, he displays unusual enthusiasm in the education and training of children. He himself is a man who got school education after the country's liberation. He finished in 1958 the course for people in active service of the People's Economy College. He is chairman of the parents' association of a middle school, the principal and teachers of the school often come to him to discuss school affairs.

His fellow-workers consider him to be a man who, immensely loyal to the Party and the Leader, has carried his revolutionary tasks through to the end, always taking the lead in tackling matters, without vacillation at any difficult moment at every stage of the development of our revolution.

Comrade Hwang Ji Ryop is redoubling his efforts to render greater service, by way of repayment, to the Party and the people that have brought him up into a revolutionary soldier and trust him.

Won Jong Man

Representatives of workers, peasants, youths, women and repatriates from Japan took the floor.

Unanimously denouncing with surging resentment the criminal scheme of the Japanese authorities to break off the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan hatched at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, they demanded that the Japanese authorities immediately give up their criminal scheme to disrupt the repatriation work and accept without delay the proposal of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on reopening the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the Korean nationals in Japan and the Japanese people.

The urgent desire of Korean compatriots in Japan to return to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their glorious fatherland—and prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Koreans people—is their sacred right which no one should encroach upon, the appeal emphasized.

Pointing out that today the 600,000 Korean compatriots in Japan and various political parties and public organizations and people of all walks of life of Japan are sternly condemning the unscrupulous move of the reactionary government of Sato and struggling in demand of the unconditional renewal of the present repatriation agreement, the appeal expressed profound thanks to the Japanese people for their struggle.

We will strive with might and main to the end so that the Korean nationals in Japan who have been subjected to all national humiliation and sufferings in the dark past may continue to return to the benevolent bosom of the respected and beloved Leader as they wish and lead a happy life together with us, the appeal stated, and evinced the firm belief that all the fair-minded people of Japan will believe in and lend their support for and firm solidarity with the lofty endeavours of the Korean nationals in Japan for the defence of their legitimate rights.

Japanese Educationists Demand Recognition of Korean University

Fifty presidents, rectors, ex-presidents and ex-rectors of 43 universities and colleges in various parts of Japan issued a joint statement on October 27 demanding a guarantee for the national rights of Korean nationals in Japan and the recognition of the Korean University in Tokyo.

There is no people who do not want to enforce national education for their sons and daughters in a foreign country in their mother tongue. Therefore, the right of Korean nationals to education should be ensured to the Koreans in Japan.

The statement continued: Moreover, when we take into consideration the situation that compelled the Koreans to come to Japan and the historical fact that "assimilation education" had been imposed upon them for a long time before the Second World War, we should guarantee the normal development of national education of Koreans in Japan and refrain from hampering it.

We sincerely hope that the national education, the elementary human and national right of the Koreans in Japan, will be ensured and the recognition of the Korean University be realized at an earliest date for the inviolable friendship and co-operation with the entire people of Korea, stressed the statement. (KCNA)

Korean nationals in Japan holding a demonstration in demand of the unamended renewal of the present repatriation agreement—in Tokyo—

GAKRJ Issues Statement

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan issued on October 24 a statement in connection with the ever more undisguised schemings of the Japanese authorities to wreck the repatriation work.

Recalling the fact that the Japanese authorities had broken up the Moscow talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross delegates by insisting only on the unilateral abrogation of the repatriation agreement, the statement pointed out that since the rupture of the talks the Japanese authorities had resorted to all conceivable tricks to make a fait accompli of the "abrogation of the repatriation agreement" without giving any answer to the just proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society for the resumption of the talks.

The statement went on: The delegation of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society calling at Niigata aboard the 154th repatriation ship on October 19 proposed to the delegate of the Japanese Red Cross Society to reopen the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Moscow on November 3. But the delegate of the Japanese Red Cross Society persisted in their unjust position that the Japanese side could not respond to the resumption of the talks unless the precondition of the abrogation of the repatriation agreement was accepted.

It was none other than the Japanese side that proposed the Moscow talks to reopen the talks early in November.

Nevertheless, the Japanese Red Cross Society is now refusing to reopen the talks, casting away even its own proposal.

Moreover, it is trying to force upon the other side a unilateral precondition in reopening the talks in disregard of the principle of reciprocity at international meetings.

This eloquently shows that the Japanese authorities are seeking only to wreck the repatriation operation totally, in wanton violation of the spirit of the Red Cross and humanitarianism.

The Japanese Red Cross Society also refuses even the entry of the 156th repatriation ship due in Niigata on November 22.

Referring to the fact that more and more Koreans in Japan are applying for repatriation and consultations for the renewal of the repatriation agreement are going on between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross Societies, the statement pointed out that it is a fully just measure for the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society to dispatch its ship on November 22 under the existing repatriation agreement, that, nevertheless, the Japanese side insists that it "cannot recognize the entry of the repatriation ship into port" after November 12 and that this is an unlawful action to wreck the repatriation operation entirely. Exposing that the Japanese authorities say as if there could be any other way of repatriation even after the repeal of the existing repatriation agreement, but this is nothing but a sophistry to dupe public opinion, the statement pointed out that under no excuse the Japanese authorities can ever justify their unlawful scheme to use the lofty humanitarian work as a means for a political bargaining with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and sabotage the repatriation operation.

The statement stressed that if the Japanese authorities abrogate unilaterally the present repatriation agreement and wreck the repatriation operation in disregard of the strong condemnation of public opinion at home and abroad, they should bear full responsibility for all grave consequences arising therefrom, and continued: "We once again request that the Japanese authorities accept without delay the proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society, renew the present repatriation agreement without amendment and ensure the repatriation work on their own responsibility.

"We urge strongly the Japanese authorities to comply immediately with the reopening of the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks and receive the 156th repatriation ship which is scheduled to arrive on November 22."

In conclusion, the statement declared: "We will continue to wage a more vigorous struggle for the unamended renewal of the present repatriation agreement and in defence of the right to repatriation with the support of broad public opinion in and outside Japan."

Unjust Moves Against Koreans in Japan Must Be Stopped

Japanese People Demand Unamended Renewal Of Repatriation Agreement

Broad democratic forces in Japan on October 28 launched a joint action demanding the unamended renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan and the immediate resumption of the Japan-Korea Red Cross talks.

A "central national meeting for the unconditional renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan, the immediate resumption of Japan-Korea Red Cross talks and defence of democratic, national education" was held in Tokyo, Japan, on October 28.

Over 3,500 workers, youths, students and citizens of all walks of life of Japan attended the meeting which was sponsored by the Central Liaison Council for Defending the Repatriation of Korean Nationals in Japan and their Democratic, National Education. The Council consists of the Japanese Communist Party, the Japanese Socialist Party, the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and many other democratic political parties and public organisations.

Following the report delivered by Masaharu Hatanaka, representative director of the Japan-Korea Association, at the meeting, speeches were made by Hyakuro Hayashi, Member of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party; Daiji Ioka, Director of the National Movement Bureau of the Japanese Socialist Party; Jiichiro Goekawa, Deputy Director of the Political and Social Welfare Bureau of the General Council of Trade Unions; Tokumitsu Yagawa, representative of men in the cultural field, and other representatives of political parties and social organisations and public figures.

Vehemently exposing and condemning the Sato government which is more viciously scheming to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan and suppress their democratic, national education in gross violation of international law and international practice, the speakers expressed their unanimous resolve to struggle determinedly in defence of the legitimate democratic, national rights of Korean nationals in Japan.

In his speech Hyakuro Hayashi pointed out that Korean nationals in Japan today are not colonial slaves of the past but overseas citizens of a full-fledged, independent, socialist country daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

He seriously warned that if the Sato government persists in its policies of national oppression and persecution of Korean nationals in Japan, it will invite stern condemnation from the Korean and Japanese peoples and the people the world over.

Ri Gye Baek, Vice-Chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, who was present as a guest, made a speech voicing firm solidarity with the Japanese people in their struggle.

The attendants unanimously adopted resolutions on realising the unconditional renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan, on realizing the recognition of the Korean University and defending the democratic, national education and on opposing the military provocations of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a declaration of the meeting.

The declaration stressed: We, together with the entire Japanese people desirous of Japan-Korea friendship and peace, will further strengthen the struggle for smashing the hostile policy of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries against Korea, for an unconditional renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan, for the immediate resumption of the Japan-Korea Red Cross talks and for the defence of democratic, national education, and renew our firm resolve to step up the struggle for scrapping the "Japan-South Korea Treaty," the source of all unlawful machinations.

The meeting was followed by a demonstration.

The demonstrators marched through the streets of Tokyo in the evening, shouting slogans demanding, among other things, the unconditional renewal of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Residents in Japan. (KCNA)

In South Korea today school-age children, instead of going to school, have to work to live

November 3 this year marks the 38th anniversary of the Gwangju Students Movement, which set a fine example in the anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean youth and students.

The Japanese imperialists were then seeking a way out of the economic crisis that swept the capitalist world in 1929 by means of the further intensification of colonial fascist suppression and economic plunder in Korea and the acceleration of preparations for an aggressive war against the Asian continent.

The policies of barbarous oppression and brigandish pillage pursued by Japanese imperialism further aggravated national and class contradictions in Korea. And the workers' and peasants' movements in our country assumed the form of a violent struggle involving broader sections of people. Influenced by this, the struggle of youth and students also rapidly grew in scope and intensity.

On October 30, 1929 Japanese middle-school boys committed an act of national insult against a Korean schoolgirl in the city of Gwangju, South Cholla Province. This incident led to an explosion of the pent-up anti-Japanese sentiments of the Korean youth and students.

On November 3, all the Korean students in Gwangju went on a strike and held a large-scale anti-Japanese demonstration clashing with the Japanese imperialist military and police. Shouting the militant slogans, "Down with Japanese imperialism!" and "Abolish the colonial system of slave education!" they dealt one heavy blow after another to the Japanese students everywhere in the city.

The waves of mass anti-Japanese struggle spread over the length and breadth of the country in an instant and the struggle was stubbornly waged on a nationwide scale. The anti-Japanese patriotic struggle of students which lasted for six months with the participation of more than 60,000 students of over 200 schools inflicted a heavy blow upon the Japanese imperialists and demonstrated the ardent patriotic spirit and the unbending revolutionary stamina of the youth and students of our country.

In the 1930's, the Korean youth movement was led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our people who, creatively applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the Korean reality, developed the national-liberation struggle of our people onto a new stage of armed struggle. This made it possible for the movement rapidly to develop along the correct line.

Under the banner of revolution uplifted high by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great number of patriotic youths of our country, together with workers and peasants, participated in the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare and fought against Japanese imperialism, taking up arms themselves. And many other youths persistently waged different forms of anti-Japanese struggle, defying harsh suppression by Japanese imperialism.

The most brilliant traditions of the Korean youth movement were established in the course of this arduous yet glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle.

These traditions constitute the source of strength of the South Korean youth and students who are carrying on the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle in South Korea today and, the revolutionary base—the northern part of the country—exerting a great influence upon them to draw inspiration from it. Since the first days of the occupation of South Korea by U.S. imperialism in 1945, the South Korean youth and students have been waging unremitting struggles against the policy of converting South Korea into a colony and military base pursued by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and against their designs for national division. They took the initiative in the April 1960 popular uprising which toppled the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, and fought heroically, thus demonstrating the revolutionary mettle of the Korean youth.

Even after the "military coup" stagemanaged by U.S. imperialism in 1961, the South Korean students continued their struggle. They staged the March 24-June 3 uprising in 1964 and the August struggle in 1965, braving the vicious military fascist suppression by the Pak Jung Hi clique and resolutely fought against the reaggression of the Japanese militarists against South Korea under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism. In June and July this year, they came out again in the mass struggle against Pak Jung Hi clique's military fascist suppression and unfair "elections."

This struggle of the South Korean youth and students was an anti-imperialist, anti-fascist democratic movement which went far beyond the premises of schools and had a national significance.

Referring to the position and role of the youth and students in the South Korean revolution, Premier Kim Il Sung said:

"Youth, students and intellectuals in colonial countries are mostly revolutionary because they suffer national oppression and contempt. They are sensitive to the trend of the times and quick of awakening to national consciousness, and accordingly, play an important role in building a bridge between the workers and peasants and the revolutionary movement. Youth, students and intellectuals in South Korea have all these characteristic features and actually constitute an important force in the struggle against the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and their lackeys."

The overthrow of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, the frequent replacement of the puppets and the establishment of Pak Jung Hi's military fascist dictatorship, in particular—all this has shown that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges cannot maintain their rule any longer without relying on their bayonets.

In the course of struggle against the reinvasion by Japanese militarism and the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam, the aggressive nature of the Pak Jung Hi gang have been revealed more openly and they have become more isolated from the people.

In the course of struggle, the national and class consciousness of the South Korean people has been further enhanced. And the call of the South Korean people for the rejection of all interference of outside forces, for independence and self-reliance and the independent reunification of the country, has become an irresistible trend.

The South Korean youth, the workers, peasants and other people of all social strata are waging on a more extensive scale and more stubbornly various forms of anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle including armed struggle, defying ruthless military fascist oppression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. As a result, the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism is confronted with an uncontrollable crisis.

The South Korean youth and students are filled with a firm determination further to close the ranks of struggle braving any oppression and persecution by the enemy and continue their efforts, together with the workers and peasants, until they put an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist dictatorship of their stooges, and win the victory of the South Korean revolution and achieve the cause of the independent reunification of the country.

Ri Jip

Spirit of Anti-Imperialist Struggle Keeps Shining

38th Anniv. of Gwangju Students Movement

S. Korean Children Deprived of Opportunity of Learning

At the Go'nguk Middle School in Pusan, a city in the southern tip of South Korea, Dongbwa News Agency in South Korea reports, a second-year boy (17) was beaten twice so that his right eardrum was split, for he had failed to pay within a given period of time the "contribution" for September.

The "ministry of education" of the puppet South Korean regime decided on November 2 to raise from the next year the "contributions" from middle and high school pupils and students—the rate ranging from 25 per cent to 56 per cent at a maximum—and increase the "association fee" by 30 per cent.

In 1966, colleges and universities in South Korea doubled their entrance fees and raised tuitions by 50 per cent. In 1965, entrance fees and tuitions went up by 50 per cent and 20-30 per cent respectively in schools at various levels.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, squandering huge funds in militarization, drastically curtail the appropriation of money for education.

In consequence, schools have become a channel through which money is squeezed from pupils and students and their parents and brothers.

This is confirmed by the fact that the money absorbed from schools in one quarter of a year amounts to about one-third of the total amount of money in circulation in South Korea.

In South Korea, the primary school education of a child costs one 75,000 won, a sum equivalent to about 10 months' wages of a worker in the manufacturing industry.

This explains why in South Korea there are over 2,000,000 children who have no access to school.

A local paper in South Korea, Taejon Ilbo, reporting the state of things in South Chungchong Province, says that in seven months from March to October last year over 7,000 children were expelled from primary schools as they were unable to pay school expenses.

Children who have thus been expelled from school take up, before they reach the age fit for work, such jobs, that can hardly be called jobs, as chewing-gum selling, shoe blacking and newspaper delivery, as well as working as errand boy and kitchen maid. They are forced to do hard toil, suffering insult and experiencing maltreatment.

The only way of giving an opportunity of learning to children, hopes for the future, in South Korea consists in putting an end to the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and attaining the country's reunification.

Kim Pyong

Foul Nature More Openly Revealed

"UNCURK" Should Be Dissolved Immediately

Not long ago the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" made public its "annual report" to be submitted to the 22nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The sole raison d'être of the "UNCURK" is to hamper the reunification of Korea and prettify and embellish the policy of the U.S. imperialists for converting South Korea into their colony and military base as well as their fascist rule by fabricating the "annual report" full of falsehoods and deceptions every year and to cover up in the name of the U.N. the frenzied preparations for an aggressive war aimed at occupying the whole of Korea by force of arms. This despicable nature of the "UNCURK" is already widely known to the world.

In this respect, this year's "report" does not differ from the 16 "annual reports" preceding it.

If there is any difference, it is that the recent report is more shameless, more deceptive and more fictitious than the previous ones.

This was fully revealed in the "appraisal" of the "Presidential election" and "National Assembly election" staged in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique last May and June.

This time, too, these impostors, who are accustomed to turning black into white, described the "May 3 Presidential election" as one "conducted in an orderly manner and efficiently," although South Korean public unanimously condemned it as the "fraudulent and illegal election" and declared null and void the "return" of the traitor Pak Jung Hi. And when referring to the "June 8 National Assembly election" which was an unprecedented irregular "election" conducted in such outrageous ways as killing and wounding, violence and terrorism thereby leading to an eruption of anger among broad sections of South Korean people and youth and students, they claimed that "appropriate measures" had been adopted.

This is not only an unbearable debasement to the South Korean people but also a challenge to the unbiased world public opinion.

Last October 27, the Korean Association of Democratic Lawyers issued a statement fully exposing the despicable true pictures of the "elections" concocted in South Korea on the basis of irrefutable facts. As was pointed out in the statement, the recent two "elections" in South Korea were conducted by means of "ballot-box stuffing," "voting by proxy," "advance voting" and "open voting" in an atmosphere of horror in which "quasi-state of emergency" and "state of emergency A" were proclaimed and policemen, agents and groups of terrorists heavily besieged the "polling stations."

The following fact is enough to show the foulness of the "elections" framed up by them:

In an attempt to rig up their "return" in the recent "elections," the Pak Jung Hi clique first mobilised 1,300,000 bogus electors to voting and there was applied increase of more than 700,000 ghost electors in a matter of ten days after the "Presidential election."

Still not too sure of those shady arrangements, they surrounded "ballot counting places" and carried out large-scale "counting swindles," such as "replacing ballots," "replacing ballot boxes" and "cheating the counting."

In some districts, "open vote of voting" turned out to be greater than the number of the "electors" and "election returns" were rectified seven times before announcement.

This is the real picture of the "U.N.-supervised elections," which the "UNCURK" described as "elections" conducted "under appropriate control and in an orderly manner."

This notwithstanding, the "UNCURK" brazen-facedly gives the false impression that it "noted the fair elections reflecting the free will" of the electors.

This can be done only by wayside performers like the "UNCURK" who maintain their existence by virtue of prating and writing as instructed by their master—U.S. imperialism.

While shamelessly covering up the fraudulent elections held by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and inventing lies about "high-rate growth" and "development" of South Korea's economy, they are trying to conceal the ever-worsening crisis of the colonial fascist rule of U.S. imperialism. On the other hand, they have gone so far as to concoct the "attack from the north to justify the frantic moves of the U.S. imperialists for another aggressive war in Korea with South Korea as the springboard.

No matter how desperately they may try to confuse right with wrong, however, they cannot conceal the stark fact that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are occupying South Korea, are stepping up war preparations and are intensifying their acts of war provocation along the Military Demarcation Line against the northern part of Korea, nor can they conceal the grim realities of South Korea where, owing to the infiltration of U.S. and Japanese monopoly capital becoming more undisguised with each passing day and to their harsh plunder, the national and rural economies there have completely been ruined and bankrupt and millions of unemployed people and foodless peasants are roaming about streets and villages in search of jobs and food.

All this only serves to expose more glaringly the foul nature of the "UNCURK" as an instrument of U.S. imperialism for aggression.

The aggressive nature of the "UNCURK" has long been revealed. The "UNCURK" has become a target of unanimous denunciation and rejection of world public opinion and voices demanding the immediate dissolution of this unlawful instrument of U.S. imperialism for aggression are mounting even within the U.N.

At the Political Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, the representatives of seven nations—Cambodia, the Congo (B), Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia and Rumania—put forth a joint resolution on October 26, resolutely opposing the machination of U.S. imperialism for the continued existence of the "UNCURK" and strongly calling for the immediate dissolution of this "organisation."

If the U.N. is to act even now in conformity with the spirit of its Charter, it must stop the illegal discussion of the "Korean question" based on such a fraudulent document of the swindler as the "UNCURK," and take measures without delay for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army occupying South Korea under the "signboard of the U.N. forces" and for the dissolution of the "UNCURK."

Ri Hyon Ik

Unpardonable Crime

Additional Dispatch of South Korean Puppet Troops to South Vietnam

According to press reports, the South Korean puppets on the instructions of the American imperialists are planning to dispatch another 15,000 puppet troops to South Vietnam by the end of this year in the name of "military support corps." To this end, U.S. Vice-President Humphrey had in Saigon on October 31 confidential talks with the puppet prime minister of South Korea, the commanders of the American and puppet South Korean forces in South Vietnam and the U.S. "ambassador."

At the talks warmonger Humphrey is reported to have given reassurance that the U.S. imperialists would promote the "modernization of the equipment" of the South Korean puppet army which they had promised to the South Korean puppets as a reward for the dispatch of the puppet troops to South Vietnam.

This shows that the dispatch of additional puppet troops to South Vietnam is being accelerated by the American imperialists in close combination with the promotion of armaments expansion in South Korea—frantic preparations for another war.

As is already known, Johnson, the chieftain of American imperialism, along with McNamara and Westmoreland, launched in July last a number of plots to expand the war and instructed the Pak Jung Hi clique to send another 17,000 puppet troops as an initial step for the dispatch of reinforcements.

It is well known that in accordance with this a 2,000-strong advance party of puppet troops were already sent to South Vietnam in August.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges are now going to hurl the remaining 15,000 men into the battlefield of South Vietnam.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, the faithful stooges of U.S. imperialism, have been committing the most despicable traitorous acts in history, on orders from their masters (they have already thrown 50,000 young and middle-aged people into the aggressive war to suffer heavy casualties. What they term as the "military support corps" is, in fact, a combat force of the puppet troops disguised in such a name to dupe world public opinion.

At a time when the peace-loving people and the governments of many countries all over the world are opposing the criminal aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam on a broader scale and with an ever increasing vigour, the Pak Jung Hi clique continues to throw a large number of puppet troops into the battlefield of South Vietnam at the bidding of their masters. This shows that the Pak Jung Hi clique are degenerated lackeys faithful to American imperialism and detestable foes to the national-liberation movements of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and to peace.

The dispatch of troops by the American imperialists and their stooges to South Vietnam is an unpardonable treachery to the Korean people and a grave challenge to the Vietnamese people and the peace-loving people of the whole world supporting the Vietnamese and condemning U.S. imperialism for its aggression and war.

Our people, together with the progressive people throughout the world, will never tolerate the criminal escalation of war by the U.S. imperialists and the supplementary dispatch of the South Korean puppet troops as a part of the war escalation.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"The struggle against the troop dispatch to South Vietnam is a struggle to deliver the young and middle-aged and other sections of the people in South Korea from the clutches of the criminal war of aggression; it is a struggle to support the Vietnamese people fighting for peace and liberation and to oppose the U.S. imperialists' policy of expanding war in Asia."**

The U.S. imperialist aggressors will eventually meet with a tougher resistance from all the Korean people if the criminal scheme of using the South Korean puppet troops into the aggressive war in Vietnam and will not be able to escape their defeat. The Pak Jung Hi clique are bound to be put on a stern trial by the people for their indelible crime.

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys mad for aggression and war must bear in mind this warning of ours.

Most Ferocious Fascist Rule in S. Korea

[1]

As regards the military fascist dictatorship established in South Korea Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, said: **"It assumes an unheard-of ferocious and barbarous nature and is a pattern of the ultra-fascist rule of the imperialists over colonies."**

The ferocious and barbarous nature of the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea finds its striking manifestation in the vicious rule by intelligence and intrigues and the unreserved terror rule by the military and police and the fascist legal system unexampled in all countries and ages.

The Pak Jung Hi clique formed, first of all, a secret service agency called the "Central Intelligence Agency" at the bidding of their master U.S. imperialism after seizing power through a "military coup" six years ago.

The "Central Intelligence Agency" of South Korea is the general headquarters for the suppression and murder of the people which lords it over all the departments of the puppet government under the direct command of the "branch of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in South Korea."

It was this very secret service agency that arrested more than 130,000 patriotic people in less than a month after the "military coup."

Informers are planted in all places where there are people—cities and villages, factories, fishing villages, the units of the puppet army, government organs, schools, hospitals, hotels, restaurants, stores, barbershops and even Buddhist temples in the mountains.

There is one informer for every 13 factory workers and one for every eight college students, following all their movements.

The open terror rule by the military and police, along with the rule by secret service and intrigues, prevails over South Korea today.

More than one million-strong puppet army (numbering over 600,000), police and police assistants are engaged in the suppression of the people.

This means that there is one person for every 25 inhabitants of South Korea who suppresses the people.

Tens of thousands of regular puppet soldiers were mobilised to suppress the March 24-June 3, 1964, struggle and the August 1965 struggle of the South Korean youths, students and people against the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." This clearly shows that South Korea today has been reduced to a land of barbarous military and police terrorism.

The U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi clique manufactured more than a score evil laws after the advent to power to this day, in order to legalise their tyrannical military fascist dictatorship. This means that there is more than an average more than one evil law a day.

All these evil laws including the "national security law," the "anti-Communist law," the "special law on the punishment of special crimes," the "political party law" and the "law on the purification of political activities," without exception, are characterised by their ferocity and cruelty unparalleled in the world history of laws.

To take the "anti-Communist law" for example.

According to this evil law, even those, who express their desire for correspondence between parents and sons, husbands and wives who, torn apart in both parts of Korea, hear nothing from each other, to say nothing of the reunification of the divided country, shall be severely punished on the charge of "pro-Communism." Under the system of outrageous fascist terror, freedom and democratic rights of the people are totally denied and medieval darkness reigns all over South Korea.

[2]

Immediately after the military coup" in May 1961 the military fascist clique of Pak Jung Hi outlawed 23 political parties and 238 public organizations on the charge of "pro-Communism," arrested and imprisoned over 5,000 progressive persons affiliated with them, and put on military trial and sentenced to death or severe punishment more than 120 of them.

In South Korea where the Pak Jung Hi clique do not hesitate to convict even the "campaign speeches" of the opposition conservative parties, record secretly the speeches made by politicians of these parties during their "election campaign" and put them on trial, the people's freedom of speech, the press, demonstration and assembly is inconceivable.

The people are "examined" wherever they go and the curfew proclaimed by the U.S. military government 22 years ago immediately after the American imperialists occupied South Korea is still in force.

South Korea is a huge prison without bars.

Premier Kim Il Sung said: **"The chief aim the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings seek in their fascist policy is to wipe out all social and political elements that hinder the execution of their colonial rule and war policy."**

The U.S. imperialists are frenziedly seeking to fulfil their ambition to invade the whole of Korea and Asia by crushing the ever-mounting anti-U.S. spirit of the South Korean people, putting down their struggle for the independent reunification of the country, maintaining their colonial rule over South Korea and starting another war in Korea. To this end, the U.S. imperialists are clinging to the military fascist dictatorship and wiping out all that are national and democratic processes, without hesitation.

These schemes on the part of the American imperialists, however, are a sheer delusion.

The further they intensify fascist suppression, the more resolutely the South Korean people come out in a mass struggle against American imperialism and dictatorship. Developments in South Korea since the April 1960 Uprising furnish a clear proof of this. The people in South Korea today are waging mass anti-American national-salvation struggles including an armed struggle.

Ri Byong So

Battle-hardened rocket gunners of Vietnam

Nothing Can Prevent Vietnamese People from Winning Final Victory

The blood-thirsty U.S. imperialist wolves are now committing without hesitation barbarous acts of massacring people in Vietnam. The devilish U.S. imperialist homicides carried out brutal bombings of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, every day from October 24. They dropped bombs of mass destruction especially on the busy streets and populated areas, most mercilessly killing many peaceable people and destroying dwellings, economic establishments and administrative organs.

Synchronizing with the intensified brutal bombings of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, they are scheming to hurl more U.S. troops and more mercenaries of their puppet and satellite nations into South Vietnam. On the instructions of the U.S. imperialists, such U.S. puppets as South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand are now going to dispatch more cannon fodder to South Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists do not conceal their sinister scheme to conduct ground operations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. Homicidal generals of U.S. imperialism are feverishly and noisily calling for "march into the north." All these facts show that the U.S. imperialists are still trying to find a way out of the ever increasing reverses by further escalating the war.

This is not only an unpardonable, heinous criminal act against the Vietnamese people but also a most outrageous challenge to the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world who are seathingly denouncing the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against Vietnam.

The Korean people who regard the aggression of U.S. imperialism against the fraternal Vietnamese people as one against themselves vehemently condemn with surging indignation the U.S. imperialist aggressors for their atrocities of barbarous bombings and their new moves for the escalation of the war. At the same time, they fully support the October 25 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the October 30 statement of the D.R.V. Government that denounced the U.S. imperialists' atrocities of barbarous bombings and their schemes for the escalation of the war.

No matter how desperately they may try to escalate the war, the U.S. imperialists can never subdue the heroic Vietnamese people.

Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people, with a firm conviction of victory and burning indignation at the enemy, are now dealing crushing blows to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

At present, the struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. imperialist aggression on Vietnam is the focal point of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the forty million Korean people, said: **"The Vietnamese people are shouldering the heavy burden of resisting by their heroic struggle the aggression of the most barbarous and heinous imperialism of modern times. They are fighting not only in defence of their independence and freedom, but also for safeguarding world peace and security... The peace-loving people of the whole world are in duty bound to give all forms of assistance to the Vietnamese people, and the Vietnamese people are entitled to receive it. The peoples of the socialist, the newly-independent and the Asian, African and Latin-American countries and the peoples of all other nations of the world should make their greatest efforts to expand the anti-U.S. united front, to assist the Vietnamese people in their resistance for national salvation, and to check by concerted action the U.S. imperialist aggression."**

The U.S. imperialist aggressors must stop unconditionally and permanently their bombings and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdraw from South Vietnam without delay all their aggressive troops, the mercenaries of their satellites and all the death-dealing weapons. The heroic Vietnamese people will surely wipe out the U.S. imperialist aggressors and win the final victory.

Greetings to Cambodian People

The Cambodian people, who, together with the other peoples of Indo-China, had waged a prolonged common struggle against the foreign aggressors, put an end to the colonial rule and won independence of the country on November 9, 1953.

In the past 14 years since the independence, the Cambodian people, under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, have devoted their inexhaustible talent and creative power to the prosperity and development of the country, by making vigorous endeavours, they have remarkably liquidated the aftermath of the colonial rule in all fields and have made great progress in the building of the national economy including agriculture and industry and in the development of national culture.

These brilliant successes of the Cambodian people have been achieved in the course of an indomitable struggle in defence of the country's territory against the ceaseless aggressive machinations and all kinds of provocative acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The U.S. imperialists, who hate like a thorn in the flesh the anti-imperialist, independent advance of the Government and people of the Kingdom of Cambodia, are ceaselessly carrying out an outrageous intervention and military provocations against Cambodia and bringing pressure to bear upon her.

Particularly, the U.S. imperialists resort to more knavish hostilities than ever before against Cambodia as they have been driven still deeper into an inescapable morass in their war of aggression in Vietnam and as their aggressive plans are totally going bankrupt.

The most vicious and fiendish U.S. imperialists, openly claiming their "right" to invade the Cambodian territory by force, are perpetrating diverse subversive machinations against Cambodia, carrying out open provocative acts on her borders and armed attacks against her, commanding the Thai reactionaries and the Saigon puppets, their most faithful stooges.

The Thai reactionaries under the direct command of the U.S. imperialists are running amuck with their tails up against Cambodia and clamouring that they do not recognise the existing border of Cambodia.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea, in particular, on the instructions of their masters—the U.S. imperialists—are not only participating in the war of aggression in Vietnam but also are standing at the head of all other puppets in the campaign against Cambodia, saying that "we can hurl our armed forces into the border area of Cambodia at any time."

The Korean people who are standing firm, along with the Cambodian people, on the common front of anti-imperialist, anti-American struggle, recognize and fully respect the territorial integrity of Cambodia along the present borders and condemn with burning indignation the shameless aggressive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges against the territory of Cambodia as a grave aggressive act outrageously violating the national independence and sovereignty of the Cambodian people and an unpardonable criminal act against peace and security in Indo-China.

Whatever desperate campaign against Cambodia the U.S. imperialists and their stooges may resort to, never can they block the anti-American, independent advance of the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people have resolutely risen up in the struggle in defence of their country's independence and sovereignty, national dignity and honour, in defence of peace and security in Asia.

They actively support the Korean people in their struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and achieve an independent reunification of the country.

Because of this righteous struggle, the Cambodian people are enjoying active support of the Korean people and all other revolutionary peoples the world over.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, said:

"Our people support the righteous struggle of the Cambodian people against the aggression and intervention of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, for independence, neutrality and territorial integrity."

On the occasion of the 14th anniversary of the national independence of Cambodia, the Korean people express their solidarity with the Cambodian people in their sacred struggle for the consolidation of the national independence against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Soldiers of Cambodia defending their territory and sovereignty against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys

U.S. Imperialists' Bombing of D.R.V. Denounced

The Korean Committee for Asian-African Solidarity, the Korean National Peace Committee, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam and the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnames People issued a joint statement sternly denouncing the barbarous U.S. imperialists' bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

For Friendship between Korea and Nepal

Our people greet the eighth anniversary of the founding of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society on November 9. On this occasion, the Korean people look back, with a feeling of joy, on the past eight years during which the two peoples have developed the friendly relations, and extend their friendly greetings to their Nepalese friends.

The founding of the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society eight years ago and the establishment of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Society earlier were events of important significance for the promotion of the friendship, mutual understanding and cultural exchange between both peoples.

Korea and Nepal are geographically separated by a long distance, yet, with the establishment of the Friendship Societies, a bridge of beautiful friendship has been built between the two countries and firm bonds have been formed to link the two peoples.

Since the establishment of the friendship societies, delegations have been exchanged and various functions organised to promote each other's understanding of the life, thoughts and culture of both peoples.

Both the Korean and the Nepalese people suffered under the rule of the colonialists in the past. They are now standing on the common front of struggle of the Asian peoples against the aggressive policy of the imperialists and for national independence and prosperity.

Our people support the struggle of the Nepalese people against imperialism and for the defence of national independence and peace and rejoice at the successes the Nepalese people have achieved in their endeavours to develop the economy and culture of their country.

The Nepalese people have extended support to our people in our just struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and accomplish an independent reunification of the country and have highly appraised the achievements of our people.

We remember what Nepalese friends said after they had witnessed during their stay in Korea the historic changes that had taken place in our country in a short period of time: All these successes have been achieved under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, and thanks to the correct policy of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We are convinced that in future, too, the Friendship Society will contribute to the strengthening and development of the friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and Nepal in accordance with their wishes.

Hong Rae Hui

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